

LAW PROPOSED
TO 'PLUG LEAKS'
IN IMMIGRATIONVarious Measures Urged as
Improving Enforcement
of the Quota ActFACILITIES ASKED
FOR DEPORTATIONLack of Funds Hinders in
Cutting Influx From 1,000-
000 to 164,000

How Congress has failed to make adequate provision for enforcement of the drastic immigration quota law is told in a series of three articles written for the Monitor, the third of which appears below.

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—Recent congressional investigation into the federal efforts to keep out aliens under the quota law has produced striking testimony. The testimony indicates that when America erected its wall to dam back the flood of immigration in 1921, it made two mistakes: It did not leave sufficient men on the dikes to guard the dam. It left holes through the dam itself.

To "plug the leaks," various proposals to amend the immigration law are being considered by the House Committee on Immigration. One of the most important holes would be "plugged," it is said, by the proposal in the so-called "Deportation Act of 1926" (a measure still under consideration) which would make aliens deportable regardless of the length of time which had elapsed since their illegal entry into the United States. The present law puts obstacles in the way of federal deportation, according to Harry E. Hull, immigration commissioner, even when the alien is convicted of illegal acts after arrival.

Would Deport Criminals

The bill would make it possible to "tack" together all the sentences previously received by an alien, and if the total exceeded 18 months, the chronic offender could be deported. Mr. Hull told of a recent case, in which an alien came before the service who had been sentenced no less than 30 times. He was not deported. The present law does not permit deportation unless an alien has received two sentences of at least a year.

During the hearings Albert Johnson (R.), Representative from Washington, read a typical appeal coming from El Paso, Tex., asking for an immediate check on alien smuggling. The writer described "great bunches of men are standing in front of the entrance of the Southern Pacific yards here this morning waiting work," that this condition is habitual, that "86 per cent of the defendants in Federal Court here are aliens of the bootlegger variety and the thief kind," and that "76 per cent of the defendants in the several district courts here are aliens of the bootlegger class and criminal kind."

He added: "Put Mexico under the quota and deport all undesirable aliens; forfeit all naturalization papers obtained through fraud, and then two of the three district judges here can go on leave of absence for an indefinite time. The courts here are waterlogged with alien business."

Registration of Aliens

Proposals for "registering all aliens upon arrival to check illicit entry are being strongly advocated.

A weakness in the present law is its failure to provide deportation for those aliens who assist illegal entry. The new law would permit deportation not only of the alien illegally admitted, but of any other alien who assisted in the entry.

However, the chief difficulty in enforcing the quota law is not from the law, but from inadequate funds, it is charged. The border patrol gets an annual appropriation of about \$1,000,000, and after the fixed salary bill has been met, only about \$135,000 is left for running expenses. This sum is shown by experience to be wholly inadequate.

Last summer staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor traveled from Montreal to Detroit on the American Canadian boundary, interviewing immigration officials on actual conditions in the field. The officials were practically unanimous in stating that inadequate personnel, inadequate salaries, and inadequate equipment made it comparatively easy for excluded aliens to cross into American territory. Statements made there are now corroborated by official testimony to congressional committees.

Summarizing the situation, it would appear that practically the whole burden of the quota law, providing that America's annual immigration shall be cut down from over 1,000,000 to 164,000, is now borne by an Immigration Service insufficiently manned, badly paid, and inadequately equipped.

MARYLAND UNIVERSITY
NAMES IOWA EDUCATOR

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 10 (AP)—Dr. Raymond A. Pearson, formerly president of Iowa State College, has accepted the presidency of the University of Maryland. It became known after a meeting of the board of regents of Maryland University. Dr. Pearson's resignation from Iowa State College, which he had headed since 1912, has been announced.

Wisconsin Gasoline Jobbers
Charge Trade DiscriminationTen Independents Allege Contract Loss Since
Standard Inaugurated Price Agreements

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 10 (Special)—Ten independent gasoline jobbers from several Wisconsin cities testified before the State Department of Markets here that they have lost a large portion of their contract trade with big buyers and have been unable to obtain new contracts as a result of the quantity price agreements inaugurated by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana last July.

Opening the first of a series of hearings of nation-wide interest scheduled in Madison, Eau Claire, Appleton and Milwaukee, the Wisconsin Attorney-General, H. L. Eckern, announced that the State is not attacking discount agreements as applied to bulk purchases at any single distributing center, but will focus its inquiry upon the practice of granting discounts upon aggregate gallonage purchased by representatives of "national" concerns at several different points.

The State Department of Markets has drafted a proposed order, designated as "General Order No. 25," which provides, if ultimately put into effect, that "in posting the conditions or circumstances for the charging of different prices for motor fuel, as provided by General Order No. 23, dated April 13, 1925, no such different prices at any place shall be conditioned in whole or in part upon sales or deliveries made at any other place."

Edgar L. Bogardus, in charge of marketing for the Standard Oil Company, indicated his firm's opposition to the proposed order when he declared on the witness stand that the system put into effect last summer is legal and no different from similar practices followed generally throughout the United States in other lines of business.

Under questioning by Mr. Eckern, Mr. Bogardus admitted that his company makes discount agreements with such concerns as the Meat Packers' Institute and the Bakeries Service Corporation, made up of individual concerns, but does not make them with such organizations as the Farm Bureau Federation.

"We feel that the contracts should be with commercial groups and not with groups gotten together just to take advantage of such an arrangement," he said. "We consider the Farm Bureau more like an automobile dealers' association than a business organization."

Six Standard Oil officials, including besides Mr. Bogardus, R. J. Feltingham, general attorney; John D. Clark, vice-president; Allan Jackson, president and assistant to the chairman of the board of directors; P. A. Ruppaugh, manager of the Milwaukee office; and H. E. Bruce, manager of the La Crosse branch, were present in the company's interest. Indicating their defense of the practice, they pointed out that two state departments in Wisconsin—the Board of Control and the Highway Commission—purchase gasoline under quantity discount agreements.

Minister to Norway

ALEXANDRA KOLLONTAI
Only Woman Holding a Diplomatic Post
Reported as About to Give Up Her
Position as Russian Representative

WOMAN DIPLOMATIST
TO RESIGN POSITION
AS ENVOY TO NORWAY

OSLO, Norway, Feb. 10—Alexandra Kollontai, the Soviet Minister to Norway and the world's only woman diplomatist, will resign her position in the near future, according to the newspaper, the Aftenposten, and will resume her activity as a public speaker in Russia.

Alexandra Kollontai, who returned to Oslo from Moscow yesterday, says she is tired of diplomatic life. She is regarded as having managed a difficult position here with ability.

ECONOMIC PARLEY DATE SET

GENEVA, Feb. 10 (AP)—The League of Nations has announced that the first meeting of the preparatory commission for its international economic conference would be held at Geneva, April 26.

INDEX OF THE NEWS

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1926

Review Sought on Utilities Decrees	1
Real Estate Construction Breaks	1
Record of Foreign Nations for	1
Prize "Sings"	1
Strong Alumni Association for Boston	1
Art in Industry Exhibit Planned	1
Lynn Marshes Site of Model City	1
Criticism of "Sings"	1
Answer Filed in Vaccine Case	1
Maine Pilgrims Arrive in Tampa	1
Features	1
Larger Border Patrol Asked	1
Coal Mine View Unchanged	1
National Hockey League	1
Gasoline Jobbers Allege Discrimination	1
Tyrol Protest to Austria	1
Renew Prohibition Indorsement	1
Good Building Lowers Heating Costs	1
United Air Control Asked	1
New News in Brief	1
Canada Starts on Smuggling Investigation	1
German Seek League Entry	1
Medical Motion in British House	1
Indian Song and Legend Collected	1
Victory Enrolled Over Tax Bill	1
Ireland Lacks Outdoor Sports	1
Liverpool Sees Growing Volume of Trade	1
Ireland Forms First Aero Club	1
Financial	1
Southern Railway Has New High Record	1
New York and Boston Stocks	1
Stocks Still Set Higher Level	1
New York Curb	1
Wool Demand Moderate	1
Chicago Steel Works Active	1
Sports	1
Missouri Valley Basketball	1
National Hockey League	1
Manitoba Bantam	1
Track Outlook at Kansas State	1
Features	1
What They Are Saying	1
The News Told in Pictures	1
The Library	1
Sunset Stories	1
You	1
Radio	1
The Home	1
Origin of Man	1
Book Reviews and Literary News	1
Musical Events, Theaters, News of Art	1
Editorials	1
A Close-Up View of the Week	1
The Week in Berlin	1

pany, indicated his firm's opposition to the proposed order when he declared on the witness stand that the system put into effect last summer is legal and no different from similar practices followed generally throughout the United States in other lines of business.

Under questioning by Mr. Eckern, Mr. Bogardus admitted that his company makes discount agreements with such concerns as the Meat Packers' Institute and the Bakeries Service Corporation, made up of individual concerns, but does not make them with such organizations as the Farm Bureau Federation.

"We feel that the contracts should be with commercial groups and not with groups gotten together just to take advantage of such an arrangement," he said. "We consider the Farm Bureau more like an automobile dealers' association than a business organization."

Six Standard Oil officials, including besides Mr. Bogardus, R. J. Feltingham, general attorney; John D. Clark, vice-president; Allan Jackson, president and assistant to the chairman of the board of directors; P. A. Ruppaugh, manager of the Milwaukee office; and H. E. Bruce, manager of the La Crosse branch, were present in the company's interest. Indicating their defense of the practice, they pointed out that two state departments in Wisconsin—the Board of Control and the Highway Commission—purchase gasoline under quantity discount agreements.

Edgar L. Bogardus, in charge of marketing for the Standard Oil Company, indicated his firm's opposition to the proposed order when he declared on the witness stand that the system put into effect last summer is legal and no different from similar practices followed generally throughout the United States in other lines of business.

Under questioning by Mr. Eckern, Mr. Bogardus admitted that his company makes discount agreements with such concerns as the Meat Packers' Institute and the Bakeries Service Corporation, made up of individual concerns, but does not make them with such organizations as the Farm Bureau Federation.

"We feel that the contracts should be with commercial groups and not with groups gotten together just to take advantage of such an arrangement," he said. "We consider the Farm Bureau more like an automobile dealers' association than a business organization."

Six Standard Oil officials, including besides Mr. Bogardus, R. J. Feltingham, general attorney; John D. Clark, vice-president; Allan Jackson, president and assistant to the chairman of the board of directors; P. A. Ruppaugh, manager of the Milwaukee office; and H. E. Bruce, manager of the La Crosse branch, were present in the company's interest. Indicating their defense of the practice, they pointed out that two state departments in Wisconsin—the Board of Control and the Highway Commission—purchase gasoline under quantity discount agreements.

Minister to Norway

ALEXANDRA KOLLONTAI
Only Woman Holding a Diplomatic Post
Reported as About to Give Up Her
Position as Russian Representative

WOMAN DIPLOMATIST
TO RESIGN POSITION
AS ENVOY TO NORWAY

OSLO, Norway, Feb. 10—Alexandra Kollontai, the Soviet Minister to Norway and the world's only woman diplomatist, will resign her position in the near future, according to the newspaper, the Aftenposten, and will resume her activity as a public speaker in Russia.

Alexandra Kollontai, who returned to Oslo from Moscow yesterday, says she is tired of diplomatic life. She is regarded as having managed a difficult position here with ability.

ECONOMIC PARLEY DATE SET

GENEVA, Feb. 10 (AP)—The League of Nations has announced that the first meeting of the preparatory commission for its international economic conference would be held at Geneva, April 26.

INDEX OF THE NEWS

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1926

Review Sought on Utilities Decrees	1
Real Estate Construction Breaks	1
Record of Foreign Nations for	1
Prize "Sings"	1
Strong Alumni Association for Boston	1
Art in Industry Exhibit Planned	1
Lynn Marshes Site of Model City	1
Criticism of "Sings"	1
Answer Filed in Vaccine Case	1
Maine Pilgrims Arrive in Tampa	1
Features	1
Larger Border Patrol Asked	1
Coal Mine View Unchanged	1
National Hockey League	1
Gasoline Jobbers Allege Discrimination	1
Tyrol Protest to Austria	1
Renew Prohibition Indorsement	1
Good Building Lowers Heating Costs	1
United Air Control Asked	1
New News in Brief	1
Canada Starts on Smuggling Investigation	1
German Seek League Entry	1
Medical Motion in British House	1
Indian Song and Legend Collected	1
Victory Enrolled Over Tax Bill	1
Ireland Lacks Outdoor Sports	1
Liverpool Sees Growing Volume of Trade	1
Ireland Forms First Aero Club	1
Financial	1
Southern Railway Has New High Record	1
New York and Boston Stocks	1
Stocks Still Set Higher Level	1
New York Curb	1
Wool Demand Moderate	1
Chicago Steel Works Active	1
Sports	1
Missouri Valley Basketball	1
National Hockey League	1
Manitoba Bantam	1
Track Outlook at Kansas State	1
Features	1
What They Are Saying	1
The News Told in Pictures	1
The Library	1
Sunset Stories	1
You	1
Radio	1
The Home	1
Origin of Man	1
Book Reviews and Literary News	1
Musical Events, Theaters, News of Art	1
Editorials	1
A Close-Up View of the Week	1
The Week in Berlin	1

pany, indicated his firm's opposition to the proposed order when he declared on the witness stand that the system put into effect last summer is legal and no different from similar practices followed generally throughout the United States in other lines of business.

Under questioning by Mr. Eckern, Mr. Bogardus admitted that his company makes discount agreements with such concerns as the Meat Packers' Institute and the Bakeries Service Corporation, made up of individual concerns, but does not make them with such organizations as the Farm Bureau Federation.

"We feel that the contracts should be with commercial groups and not with groups gotten together just to take advantage of such an arrangement," he said. "We consider the Farm Bureau more like an automobile dealers' association than a business organization."

Six Standard Oil officials, including besides Mr. Bogardus, R. J. Feltingham, general attorney; John D. Clark, vice-president; Allan Jackson, president and assistant to the chairman of the board of directors; P. A. Ruppaugh, manager of the Milwaukee office; and H. E. Bruce, manager of the La Crosse branch, were present in the company's interest. Indicating their defense of the practice, they pointed out that two state departments in Wisconsin—the Board of Control and the Highway Commission—purchase gasoline under quantity discount agreements.

Edgar L. Bogardus, in charge of marketing for the Standard Oil Company, indicated his firm's opposition to the proposed order when he declared on the witness stand that the system put into effect last summer is legal and no different from similar practices followed generally throughout the United States in other lines of business.

Under questioning by Mr. Eckern, Mr. Bogardus admitted that his company makes discount agreements with such concerns as the Meat Packers' Institute and the Bakeries Service Corporation, made up of individual concerns, but does not make them with such organizations as the Farm Bureau Federation.

"We feel that the contracts should be with commercial groups and not with groups gotten together just to take advantage of such an arrangement," he said. "We consider the Farm Bureau more like an automobile dealers' association than a business organization."

Six Standard Oil officials, including besides Mr. Bogardus, R. J. Feltingham, general attorney; John D. Clark, vice-president; Allan Jackson, president and assistant to the chairman of the board of directors; P. A. Ruppaugh, manager of the Milwaukee office; and H. E. Bruce, manager of the La Crosse branch, were present in the company's interest. Indicating their defense of the practice, they pointed out that two state departments in Wisconsin—the Board of Control and the Highway Commission—purchase gasoline under quantity discount agreements.

Edgar L. Bogardus, in charge of marketing for the Standard Oil Company, indicated his firm's opposition to the proposed order when he declared on the witness stand that the system put into effect last summer is legal and no different from similar practices followed generally throughout the United States in other lines of business.

Under questioning by Mr. Eckern, Mr. Bogardus admitted that his company makes discount agreements with such concerns as the Meat Packers' Institute and the Bakeries Service Corporation, made up of individual concerns, but does not make them with such organizations as the Farm Bureau Federation.

"We feel that the contracts should be with commercial groups and not with groups gotten together just to take advantage of such an arrangement," he said. "We consider the Farm Bureau more like an automobile dealers' association than a business organization."

ITALIAN PREMIER
MAKES ANSWER
TO STRESEMANNBenito Mussolini Confirms
in "Letter and Spirit"
Previous Speech

ROME, Feb. 10 (AP)—Replying in the Italian Senate today to yesterday's address by the German Foreign Minister, Dr. Gustav Stresemann of Germany, the Premier, Benito Mussolini, said: "I confirm the letter and spirit of my previous speech, not excluding the accent upon my phrase referring to the possibility of the Italian flag going beyond the Brenner frontier, which Stresemann can interpret as he chooses."

"Dr. Stresemann in his speech merely confirmed all the points I made," the Premier continued. "Signor Mussolini asserted that Italians would interpret his phrase in regard to the Brenner Pass as meaning that Italy would never endure violations of the treaties of peace guaranteeing the integrity of her borders. He said that Dr. Stresemann had not denied a single one of the charges he had made in his speech of last Saturday, and denied categorically that Italy ever would ask for a supplementary guarantee pact in regard to the Brenner frontier."

Italians in Yugoslavia

The Premier declared it was impossible to compare the question of the Italian minority in Yugoslavia with that of the German minority in the Upper Adriatic Territory.

"It is hardly necessary," he added, "to repeat that our policy in Upper Adige, which I call 'Roman equity,' will be continued."

He concluded by declaring that the German population in the territory did not constitute a national minority; that Italy would not accept any discussion of the matter in any form, and that any apparent reference to the League of Nations, and that the Fascist Government would "react with maximum energy against any plan of this nature."

Signor Mussolini spent the greater part of the night preparing his speech. Gathering a number of advisers in his offices in the Chigi Palace, the Premier went over Dr. Stresemann's speech, word for word, the text having been translated by the Italian embassy in Berlin. Determination to make an immediate answer to the German Foreign Minister was reached by Signor Mussolini early in his reading of the speech.

Announcement that the Premier intended to reply had in check the violence of the indignant protests voiced everywhere in political circles as the text of Dr. Stresemann's speech was studied, but the ultra-Fascist newspaper, L'Impero, and the official Popolo di Roma were unable to restrain themselves from attacking the Italian spokesman.

Among the more moderate papers, the Messaggero said: "Here clarity and loyalty are needed from both parties. Italy has given her share. Germany must give hers, and the government must be efficient." Whatever severe steps Italy may have taken in the territory, the newspaper says are not the consequences of German agitation.

"Dr. Stresemann," it continues, "should learn that if the Fascist ministers stopped their agitation, the Italian regime would take a less defensive aspect. Today we repeat that Italy, in defending herself cannot distinguish between responsible and irresponsible. With Italian borders, the stranger who agitates against our sovereignty, whether or not governmentally authorized, is always a stranger abusing his rights, and one to be expelled."

"It is absurd, grotesque and revolting that the attempts at illicit action in Upper Adige which provoke legitimate defense by the Italian state should result in talk in Germany and Austria of boycotts and 'Italian brutality,' nourishing the passions of hatred and defiance against Italy, which is merely reacting against menaces and offenses."

This act of authority has produced a good effect, though it remains to be seen whether Parliament will proceed faster, and by passing a workable project avoid a situation of extreme gravity.

Position Unprecedented

As M. Briand points out, not a single clause which will produce income has yet been voted. The country has merely been treated to long doctrinal disquisitions. The parliamentary position is probably unprecedented in the history of the French Republic.

The first Government has framed the finance bill, providing funds for the budgetary year, which began in January. Then the Radicals and Socialists made counter proposals. The Government stood aside, giving precedence to the commission plan. Several times the majority has definitely voted against the declared wishes of the Government, but since the question of confidence was not posed by M. Briand nothing happened except that measures regarded as demagogic, undesirable and time-wasting were adopted.

Compromises are attempted, but the Radical-Socialist majority now appears to be opposed to conciliation. The Conservative opposition is hardly prepared to save the Government from a hostile majority. Thus the Government is in danger of being crushed between the Left and Right. It has escaped by refraining from insisting too strenuously. Now there is an important change because M. Briand, in choosing his moment, announces that the Government and the Chamber must agree, or he will resign.

LIONS' CONVENTION PLANNED

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4 (Staff Correspondence)—San Francisco is to turn its strolling ground for a band of Lions from July 19 to 24. Several of the ringleaders are in the city making arrangements for the convention.

and meets once a year to appoint the "field jury" for the year. The work of this jury of 12 members and a chairman is to stake out any new boundaries, keep tenants up to their drainage responsibilities, receive complaints and take action on cases of encroachment, and impose fines on the encroacher if necessary. The hay and grazing plots in the open fields are known as "sides," and each year the hay is sold to the highest bidder among the tenants. Following this, the wheat crop is cut, and when this is clear the church bell gives the signal for those possessing "gait" rights to turn their live stock out to the stubble or sykes.

This old system of farming is very interesting to the antiquary, but it may be questioned whether it is conducive to economic farming. Most of the plots are so narrow that they cannot be cross-plowed or cross-harrowed. If a lazy cultivator does not weed his land well it may mean a crop of thistles down for his neighbor's plot. The work of taking farm implements to the plots lying away from the road is troublesome and leads to tramping. But all this, say the tenants, does not trouble them much; they have always carried on like this, so what does it matter?

What was known in olden times as the Court Leet is still in being

NATIONAL PLAN
SOUGHT TO SAVE
OIL RESOURCESOpen Hearings at Washing-
ton Expected to Benefit
Industry and PublicSpecial from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—Of great importance to the oil industry and in the long run to the public are the open hearings being held here by the Federal Oil Conservation Board at the direction of the President.

Out of this conference will probably issue a new policy regarding co-operation between the oil interests and the Federal Government.

At the opening session Dr. Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, read the letter from President Coolidge under date of Dec. 19 of last year, in which he said:

"It is evident that the present methods of capturing our oil deposits is wasteful to an alarming degree in that it becomes impossible to conserve oil in the ground under our present leasing and royalty practices if a neighboring owner or lessee desires to gain possession of his deposits."

Constitution of Board

"For the purpose of giving this responsibility of government in all its aspects the consideration it demands, I have constituted a Federal Oil Conservation Board, consisting of the Secretaries of War, Navy, Interior and Commerce, to study the Government's responsibilities and to enlist the full co-operation of representatives of the oil industry investigation."

"I would express the desire that these conferences may be open and exhaustive. The oil industry itself might be permitted to determine its own future. That future might be left to the simple working of the law of supply and demand but for the patent fact that the oil industry's welfare is so intimately linked with the industrial prosperity and safety of the whole people, that Government and business can well join forces to work out this problem of practical conservation."

The board has been conferring with leaders in the oil industry for a year. Mr. Work stated. The story told by the industry to the board is enlightening and helpful.

"In inviting you gentlemen to come to Washington at this time and present your individual views, the board believed that, already having before it the written views of some 200 of the country's ablest oil company executives, some of the separate possibly could fill in or bridge some of the gaps in the virtually completed chain of evidence which is to furnish the foundation for the ultimate Government report," said Mr. Work.

Woman to Act as
Speaker of House

Miss Donaldson, to Preside
on Feb. 18, First of Her
Sex to Take Chair

During the session of the Massachusetts House of Representatives to be held on Thursday, Feb. 18, Miss M. Sylvia Donaldson, Representative from Brockton, will be in the chair. John C. Hull, speaker, announced today. This will be the first occasion in the history of the General Court of Massachusetts any woman has presided over either branch.

Miss Donaldson is a senior in point of service of the two women members of the House. Speaker Hull desires to recognize the event with proper ceremony and has arranged to have the gallery of the House reserved for women who may be interested to attend this session.

Woman to Act as
Speaker of House

Miss Donaldson, to Preside
on Feb. 18, First of Her
Sex to Take Chair

During the session of the Massachusetts House of Representatives to be held on Thursday, Feb. 18, Miss M. Sylvia Donaldson, Representative from Brockton, will be in the chair. John C. Hull, speaker, announced today. This will be the first occasion in the history of the General Court of Massachusetts any woman has presided over either branch.

Miss Donaldson is a senior in point of service of the two women members of the House. Speaker Hull desires to recognize the event with proper ceremony and has arranged to have the gallery of the House reserved for women who may be interested to attend this session.

REGIMENTAL FLAGS
GIVEN UP IN BELGIUM

By Special Cable
BRUSSELS, Feb. 10—A manifestation took place yesterday when 40 flags of regiments dissolved by the new military law were given up. The troops escorting the flags were to pass before Parliament, but at the last minute the route was altered. Parliament and the museum were guarded by policemen. Immense crowds cheered the regiments and the King, and shouted "down with the Government."

Last Anglo-Saxon Farm Facing
What May Mean Disintegration

Conditions of Law of Property Act May Prevent Continuance of Ancient System of Farming in Nottinghamshire

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Jan. 24—The prospect that the new Law of Property Act, which came into operation on Jan. 1, might catch the breaking up of what has been called in the press the last Anglo-Saxon farm has produced considerable correspondence on this old system of farming. The Laxton farm, which is the farm under discussion, is situated in Nottinghamshire and belongs to Lord Mansfield, who, although he probably cannot make much out of it, has stated that he has no intention of disposing of it.

Originally this appears to have been an instance of the true communal ownership of land, according to J. B. Pirbright, in his book on the county of Nottinghamshire. The method of farming the 900 odd acres comprised in the property is that of "open field" farming. The whole acreage is divided up into three large fields, and these are subdivided into some 1200 parcels of land.

The fields are sown in rotation with wheat and spring crops and allowed to lie fallow for the third year. The only boundaries between the plots are narrow strips of grass. Now there is a change because M. Briand, in choosing his moment, announces that the Government and the Chamber must agree, or he will resign.

Compromises are attempted, but the Radical-Socialist majority now appears to be opposed to conciliation. The Conservative opposition is hardly prepared to save the Government from a hostile majority. Thus the Government is in danger of being crushed between the Left and Right. It has escaped by refraining from insisting too strenuously. Now there is an important change because M. Briand, in choosing his moment, announces that the Government and the Chamber must agree, or he will resign.

Compromises are attempted, but the Radical-Socialist majority now appears to be opposed to conciliation. The Conservative opposition is hardly prepared to save the Government from a hostile majority. Thus the Government is in danger of being crushed between the Left and Right. It has escaped by refraining from insisting too strenuously. Now there is an important change because M. Briand, in choosing his moment, announces that the Government and the Chamber must agree, or he will resign.

Compromises are attempted, but the Radical-Socialist majority now appears to be opposed to conciliation. The Conservative opposition is hardly prepared to save the Government from a hostile majority. Thus the Government is in danger of being crushed between the Left and Right. It has escaped by refraining from insisting too strenuously. Now there is an important change because M. Briand, in choosing his moment, announces that the Government and the Chamber must agree, or he will resign.

Compromises are attempted, but the Radical-Socialist majority now appears to be opposed to conciliation. The Conservative opposition is hardly prepared to save the Government from a hostile majority. Thus the Government is in danger of being crushed between the Left and Right. It has escaped by refraining from insisting too strenuously. Now there is an important change because M. Briand, in choosing his moment, announces that the Government and the Chamber must agree, or he will resign.

Compromises are attempted, but the Radical-Socialist majority now appears to be opposed to conciliation. The Conservative opposition is hardly prepared to save the Government from a hostile majority. Thus the Government is in danger of being crushed between the Left and Right. It has escaped by refraining from insisting too strenuously. Now there is an important change because M. Briand, in choosing his moment, announces that the Government and the Chamber must agree, or he will resign.

COST OF GAS HEATING IN HOMES LOWERED BY 'TIGHT' BUILDING

System Is in Growing Use at Rochester, N. Y., Where 100 Plants Have Been Installed—Regulation of House Temperature Automatically Controlled

Gas heating plants for homes, now under investigation by the Massachusetts Legislature with a view to establishing a quantity price so that cost to large consumers may be brought down, are in growing use in Rochester, N. Y., and gas companies there have built several especially insulated houses in which heating by gas costs from \$125 to \$200 a year.

There are about 100 gas heating plants in Rochester homes, and in the ordinary home the cost of gas heating is about twice the cost of coal, officials of the Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation say.

The base rate for gas for domestic consumption is \$1 a thousand. At this rate, the cost of using gas is equivalent to paying \$28 a ton for anthracite. As anthracite is unobtainable in Rochester at \$20 a ton, there it is difficult to establish a definite cost ratio between the gas and solid fuels, lighting company experts declare.

Special Type of Furnace
J. S. Allington, of the gas sales division of the utilities company, pointed out that gas, unlike oil, cannot be applied to existing coal-fired equipment. A special type of furnace is required for hot-air, water or steam-heating plants. The Rochester company has conducted extensive experiments in the way of developing hot-air furnaces and their special equipment is now being manufactured by a Rochester firm.

The first of the gas-fired furnaces was put in about two years ago. Not a single installation has been removed, Mr. Allington said. Many of these furnaces are equipped with clock controls, that automatically regulate the flames, sending the house temperature down at a specified time each night and turning on more heat in the early morning before the family awakes.

Recent installations of the furnaces have been provided with mercury thermostats, that can be set at any temperature from 55 degrees to 80 degrees.

One of the most important experiments in connection with the development of domestic gas-fired heating plants have involved the construction of an entire house. The walls of this house were insulated within and without, a wall board made of sugar-cane fiber being used beneath the stucco finish and inch-thick sheets of pressed cork forming the basis for the interior coat of plaster. This method of construction, with other refinements, was planned to cut fuel bills by one-third.

The heating engineers of the corporation estimated that the bill for heating the entire house would be \$200 a year; the actual cost of the fuel consumed in the gas furnace was \$193.54. The thought underlying this experiment, Mr. Allington said, was to demonstrate to architects and contractors that it was possible to build small houses whose heating requirements could be kept down to a point where the workingman could afford to enjoy the convenience of gas heating. Another house is being built, a six-room house designed for a man of moderate means, that can be heated with gas at a cost of \$125 a year.

"Of course, if coal is used in such an insulated house, the cost would be about half of this figure," Mr. Allington declared. "In the ordinary home, gas heating is what we call a 'Packer proposition.' It costs more than coal, just as the big automobile, provided with balloon tires, a straight-eight motor, and every riding convenience, costs more than the little car. People are willing to pay a higher price for larger cars; they are likewise willing to pay more for an ashless, dustless furnace, that can be regulated to within a fraction of a degree, than for the old type of coal furnace. The gas furnace can be compared with the coal burner in respect to economy, unless the added convenience is taken into account."

Plan Insulated Houses
The heating engineers of the corporation estimated that the bill for heating the entire house would be \$200 a year; the actual cost of the fuel consumed in the gas furnace was \$193.54.

At present, every nation that is prominent in air development, except the United States, has ratified the International Air Navigation Convention. The National Aeronautical Association is greatly opposed to any such meticulous and drastic regulation as has been established in Great Britain, and while willing to go somewhat further than the Bingham-Parker bill it is supporting the bill, while opposing the more drastic legislation introduced by Charles F. Curry (R.), Representative from California.

Mr. Cabot says the Curry bill would give absolute jurisdiction over civil and military aviation and over the air mails to a "secretary of the air." The bill would, in his opinion, injure civil aviation, and prove "intolerable" to army and navy officials who must have the closest co-operation and control of aircraft working with them as auxiliaries.

Air Navigation Convention
"At present, every nation that is prominent in air development, except the United States, has ratified the International Air Navigation Convention. The National Aeronautical Association is greatly opposed to any such meticulous and drastic regulation as has been established in Great Britain, and while willing to go somewhat further than the Bingham-Parker bill it is supporting the bill, while opposing the more drastic legislation introduced by Charles F. Curry (R.), Representative from California."

Mr. Cabot says the Curry bill would give absolute jurisdiction over civil and military aviation and over the air mails to a "secretary of the air." The bill would, in his opinion, injure civil aviation, and prove "intolerable" to army and navy officials who must have the closest co-operation and control of aircraft working with them as auxiliaries.

At present, every nation that is prominent in air development, except the United States, has ratified the International Air Navigation Convention. The National Aeronautical Association is greatly opposed to any such meticulous and drastic regulation as has been established in Great Britain, and while willing to go somewhat further than the Bingham-Parker bill it is supporting the bill, while opposing the more drastic legislation introduced by Charles F. Curry (R.), Representative from California."

Mr. Cabot says the Curry bill would give absolute jurisdiction over civil and military aviation and over the air mails to a "secretary of the air." The bill would, in his opinion, injure civil aviation, and prove "intolerable" to army and navy officials who must have the closest co-operation and control of aircraft working with them as auxiliaries.

meteorological service, standardize commercial air navigation, collect and distribute information, make public causes of air accidents, exchange information with foreign governments as to civil aviation, purchase and operate airplanes as they may deem necessary for carrying out the act's provision, and examine pilots as to their fitness to receive an airman's certificate.

The National Aeronautical Association is greatly opposed to any such meticulous and drastic regulation as has been established in Great Britain, and while willing to go somewhat further than the Bingham-Parker bill it is supporting the bill, while opposing the more drastic legislation introduced by Charles F. Curry (R.), Representative from California.

Mr. Cabot says the Curry bill would give absolute jurisdiction over civil and military aviation and over the air mails to a "secretary of the air." The bill would, in his opinion, injure civil aviation, and prove "intolerable" to army and navy officials who must have the closest co-operation and control of aircraft working with them as auxiliaries.

Air Navigation Convention

"At present, every nation that is prominent in air development, except the United States, has ratified the International Air Navigation Convention. The National Aeronautical Association is greatly opposed to any such meticulous and drastic regulation as has been established in Great Britain, and while willing to go somewhat further than the Bingham-Parker bill it is supporting the bill, while opposing the more drastic legislation introduced by Charles F. Curry (R.), Representative from California."

Mr. Cabot says the Curry bill would give absolute jurisdiction over civil and military aviation and over the air mails to a "secretary of the air." The bill would, in his opinion, injure civil aviation, and prove "intolerable" to army and navy officials who must have the closest co-operation and control of aircraft working with them as auxiliaries.

At present, every nation that is prominent in air development, except the United States, has ratified the International Air Navigation Convention. The National Aeronautical Association is greatly opposed to any such meticulous and drastic regulation as has been established in Great Britain, and while willing to go somewhat further than the Bingham-Parker bill it is supporting the bill, while opposing the more drastic legislation introduced by Charles F. Curry (R.), Representative from California."

Mr. Cabot says the Curry bill would give absolute jurisdiction over civil and military aviation and over the air mails to a "secretary of the air." The bill would, in his opinion, injure civil aviation, and prove "intolerable" to army and navy officials who must have the closest co-operation and control of aircraft working with them as auxiliaries.

Air Navigation Convention

"At present, every nation that is prominent in air development, except the United States, has ratified the International Air Navigation Convention. The National Aeronautical Association is greatly opposed to any such meticulous and drastic regulation as has been established in Great Britain, and while willing to go somewhat further than the Bingham-Parker bill it is supporting the bill, while opposing the more drastic legislation introduced by Charles F. Curry (R.), Representative from California."

Mr. Cabot says the Curry bill would give absolute jurisdiction over civil and military aviation and over the air mails to a "secretary of the air." The bill would, in his opinion, injure civil aviation, and prove "intolerable" to army and navy officials who must have the closest co-operation and control of aircraft working with them as auxiliaries.

At present, every nation that is prominent in air development, except the United States, has ratified the International Air Navigation Convention. The National Aeronautical Association is greatly opposed to any such meticulous and drastic regulation as has been established in Great Britain, and while willing to go somewhat further than the Bingham-Parker bill it is supporting the bill, while opposing the more drastic legislation introduced by Charles F. Curry (R.), Representative from California."

Mr. Cabot says the Curry bill would give absolute jurisdiction over civil and military aviation and over the air mails to a "secretary of the air." The bill would, in his opinion, injure civil aviation, and prove "intolerable" to army and navy officials who must have the closest co-operation and control of aircraft working with them as auxiliaries.

Air Navigation Convention

"At present, every nation that is prominent in air development, except the United States, has ratified the International Air Navigation Convention. The National Aeronautical Association is greatly opposed to any such meticulous and drastic regulation as has been established in Great Britain, and while willing to go somewhat further than the Bingham-Parker bill it is supporting the bill, while opposing the more drastic legislation introduced by Charles F. Curry (R.), Representative from California."

Mr. Cabot says the Curry bill would give absolute jurisdiction over civil and military aviation and over the air mails to a "secretary of the air." The bill would, in his opinion, injure civil aviation, and prove "intolerable" to army and navy officials who must have the closest co-operation and control of aircraft working with them as auxiliaries.

At present, every nation that is prominent in air development, except the United States, has ratified the International Air Navigation Convention. The National Aeronautical Association is greatly opposed to any such meticulous and drastic regulation as has been established in Great Britain, and while willing to go somewhat further than the Bingham-Parker bill it is supporting the bill, while opposing the more drastic legislation introduced by Charles F. Curry (R.), Representative from California."

Mr. Cabot says the Curry bill would give absolute jurisdiction over civil and military aviation and over the air mails to a "secretary of the air." The bill would, in his opinion, injure civil aviation, and prove "intolerable" to army and navy officials who must have the closest co-operation and control of aircraft working with them as auxiliaries.

Air Navigation Convention

"At present, every nation that is prominent in air development, except the United States, has ratified the International Air Navigation Convention. The National Aeronautical Association is greatly opposed to any such meticulous and drastic regulation as has been established in Great Britain, and while willing to go somewhat further than the Bingham-Parker bill it is supporting the bill, while opposing the more drastic legislation introduced by Charles F. Curry (R.), Representative from California."

Mr. Cabot says the Curry bill would give absolute jurisdiction over civil and military aviation and over the air mails to a "secretary of the air." The bill would, in his opinion, injure civil aviation, and prove "intolerable" to army and navy officials who must have the closest co-operation and control of aircraft working with them as auxiliaries.

At present, every nation that is prominent in air development, except the United States, has ratified the International Air Navigation Convention. The National Aeronautical Association is greatly opposed to any such meticulous and drastic regulation as has been established in Great Britain, and while willing to go somewhat further than the Bingham-Parker bill it is supporting the bill, while opposing the more drastic legislation introduced by Charles F. Curry (R.), Representative from California."

Mr. Cabot says the Curry bill would give absolute jurisdiction over civil and military aviation and over the air mails to a "secretary of the air." The bill would, in his opinion, injure civil aviation, and prove "intolerable" to army and navy officials who must have the closest co-operation and control of aircraft working with them as auxiliaries.

Air Navigation Convention

"At present, every nation that is prominent in air development, except the United States, has ratified the International Air Navigation Convention. The National Aeronautical Association is greatly opposed to any such meticulous and drastic regulation as has been established in Great Britain, and while willing to go somewhat further than the Bingham-Parker bill it is supporting the bill, while opposing the more drastic legislation introduced by Charles F. Curry (R.), Representative from California."

Mr. Cabot says the Curry bill would give absolute jurisdiction over civil and military aviation and over the air mails to a "secretary of the air." The bill would, in his opinion, injure civil aviation, and prove "intolerable" to army and navy officials who must have the closest co-operation and control of aircraft working with them as auxiliaries.

At present, every nation that is prominent in air development, except the United States, has ratified the International Air Navigation Convention. The National Aeronautical Association is greatly opposed to any such meticulous and drastic regulation as has been established in Great Britain, and while willing to go somewhat further than the Bingham-Parker bill it is supporting the bill, while opposing the more drastic legislation introduced by Charles F. Curry (R.), Representative from California."

Mr. Cabot says the Curry bill would give absolute jurisdiction over civil and military aviation and over the air mails to a "secretary of the air." The bill would, in his opinion, injure civil aviation, and prove "intolerable" to army and navy officials who must have the closest co-operation and control of aircraft working with them as auxiliaries.

Air Navigation Convention

"At present, every nation that is prominent in air development, except the United States, has ratified the International Air Navigation Convention. The National Aeronautical Association is greatly opposed to any such meticulous and drastic regulation as has been established in Great Britain, and while willing to go somewhat further than the Bingham-Parker bill it is supporting the bill, while opposing the more drastic legislation introduced by Charles F. Curry (R.), Representative from California."

Mr. Cabot says the Curry bill would give absolute jurisdiction over civil and military aviation and over the air mails to a "secretary of the air." The bill would, in his opinion, injure civil aviation, and prove "intolerable" to army and navy officials who must have the closest co-operation and control of aircraft working with them as auxiliaries.

At present, every nation that is prominent in air development, except the United States, has ratified the International Air Navigation Convention. The National Aeronautical Association is greatly opposed to any such meticulous and drastic regulation as has been established in Great Britain, and while willing to go somewhat further than the Bingham-Parker bill it is supporting the bill, while opposing the more drastic legislation introduced by Charles F. Curry (R.), Representative from California."

Mr. Cabot says the Curry bill would give absolute jurisdiction over civil and military aviation and over the air mails to a "secretary of the air." The bill would, in his opinion, injure civil aviation, and prove "intolerable" to army and navy officials who must have the closest co-operation and control of aircraft working with them as auxiliaries.

The News Told in Pictures



More than 3000 automobiles of customers of Boston merchants have been accommodated by free garage facilities since the establishment of the system, less than three months ago.



The United States, the world's richest nation, maintains 51 diplomatic missions abroad, only 14 of which are housed in government-owned buildings, and only four of 296 consulates general and consulates are housed in American property.



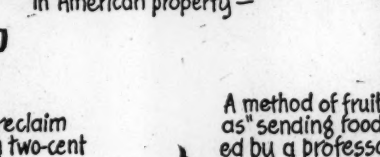
One-fourth of the \$500,000 necessary to reclaim 'Old Ironsides' has been raised—mostly in two-cent contributions from school children.



Since the opening of Congress on December seventh 11737 bills have been introduced, only three of which have become law.



The United States, the world's richest nation, maintains 51 diplomatic missions abroad, only 14 of which are housed in government-owned buildings, and only four of 296 consulates general and consulates are housed in American property.



One-fourth of the \$500,000 necessary to reclaim 'Old Ironsides' has been raised—mostly in two-cent contributions from school children.

CANADA STARTS ON ITS CLEAN-UP

Investigation of Smuggling Conditions in Dominion by Parliamentary Committee

OTTAWA, Feb. 10 (Special).—The committee recently appointed by the Government to investigate smuggling conditions in Canada held its first meeting yesterday and arranged its order of procedure. They elected Paul Mercier, Liberal of St. Henri, as chairman, appointed Aimé Geoffrin of Montreal counsel for the Department of Customs and Excise, and decided to call immediately as witnesses Cortland Starnes, Commissioner, and other high officials of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

These latter are subpoenaed to bring documents showing their operations against offenders of the Customs Act, the drug and the liquor laws, and also to whom and when they reported these operations. Liquor released from bonded warehouses during the last 12 months is to be reported to the committee, and all documents in connection with the report of Inspector Walter Duncan of his investigation of the affairs of the district of Montreal, especially as they affect the former inspector of that district, J. E. Bissalou, are to be produced.

On the suggestion of H. S. Stevens, Conservative, it was decided to subpoena certain firms in Montreal, Quebec and Toronto, and to call, while G. H. Bovin, Minister of Customs, offered to call officers of the department in eastern Canada to testify as to their methods and their relations and responsibilities to the head office at Ottawa.

Thus the nine members of Parliament forming the committee, comprising equal numbers of Conservatives and Liberals and one Progressive, are starting out in a business-like manner and with every intention of getting at the root of a problem that is causing increasing concern throughout the Dominion.

He rejects as suspicious the statement of the Latvian minister that the attack was attributable to common criminals and suggests that the Latvian minister should be interrogated "as a witness, perhaps an expert in the case."

EMILE VANDERVELDE VISITS M. BRIAND
By Special Cable
PARIS, Feb. 10.—Emile Vandervelde arrived this morning in Paris for conversations with Aristide Briand, the Premier. The immediate subject of discussion was the question of customs duties, but much more important were the international matters such as the admission of Germany to the League of Nations and the modifications in the

Home of Quality
Lunches and Ice Cream
Service at all hours
CATERING-CONFECTIOERY
C. C. WHITEMORE
1084 Boylston St., Boston

Have T on T Wharf
Blue Ship Studio
HURRICANE DECK
1084 Boylston St., Boston

Let us remake your treasured rings into Genuine Orange Blossoms.
Reagan Kipp Co.
162 Tremont St., Boston

NEW TREASURES IN THE GIFT SHOP
Phone MISS DALRYMPLE, SKIPPER
Blackstone 474-36
PARK CARS AT DOOR

Gifts for St. Valentine's Day
There will be a sale of festive and inexpensive jewelry from Tibet, Mongolia, and Peking. Tea Sets, Enamelware, and richly embroidered ladies' Silk Underwear from Wei-hai-wei, North China, in the Green Room, directly opposite the Dining Room of the Hotel Furman, 390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, on Friday and Saturday next, the 12th and 13th of February. Rings from \$5.00. Necklaces from \$2.50.

LIVING ROOMS AND FRESH AIR
Overcome the acute ventilating problem of cold weather and maintain that pleasant "fresh air" atmosphere by using SENTRY "Crystal" Rings. SENTRY SALES CO.
44 Broadfield St., Boston

Hickox Secretarial School
413 Pierce Bldg., Boston, Mass.
Is now teaching SPEEDWRITING
The new brief shorthand system recently advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
Call Kenmore 6040 between 9 and 1

Flourist
M. AUGUST
118 Mass. Ave., Boston
Massachusetts Ave.
Subway Entrance
Kenmore 6829

Catherine Gannon
Incorporated
Is Showing a Beautiful Assortment of Valentine Boxes
Filled With the Choicest Candy, Candied Fruits and Salted Nuts
Cor. Mass. Ave. and Boylston St. BOSTON

Flourist
M. AUGUST
118 Mass. Ave., Boston
Massachusetts Ave.
Subway Entrance
Kenmore 6829

Flourist
M. AUGUST
118 Mass. Ave., Boston
Massachusetts Ave.
Subway Entrance
Kenmore 6829

Flourist
M. AUGUST
118 Mass. Ave., Boston
Massachusetts Ave.
Subway Entrance
Kenmore 6829

Flourist
M. AUGUST
118 Mass. Ave., Boston
Massachusetts Ave.
Subway Entrance
Kenmore 6829

Flourist
M. AUGUST
118 Mass. Ave., Boston
Massachusetts Ave.
Subway Entrance
Kenmore 6829

Flourist
M. AUGUST
118 Mass. Ave., Boston
Massachusetts Ave.
Subway Entrance
Kenmore 6829

Flourist
M. AUGUST
118 Mass. Ave., Boston
Massachusetts Ave.
Subway Entrance
Kenmore 6829

Flourist
M. AUGUST
118 Mass. Ave., Boston
Massachusetts Ave.
Subway Entrance
Kenmore 6829

Flourist
M. AUGUST
118 Mass. Ave., Boston
Massachusetts Ave.
Subway Entrance
Kenmore 6829

Flourist
M. AUGUST
118 Mass. Ave., Boston
Massachusetts Ave.
Subway Entrance
Kenmore 6829

Flourist
M. AUGUST
118 Mass. Ave., Boston
Massachusetts Ave.
Subway Entrance
Kenmore 6829

Flourist
M. AUGUST
118 Mass. Ave., Boston
Massachusetts Ave.
Subway Entrance
Kenmore 6829

Flourist
M. AUGUST
118 Mass. Ave., Boston
Massachusetts Ave.
Subway Entrance
Kenmore 6829

Flourist
M. AUGUST
118 Mass. Ave., Boston
Massachusetts Ave.
Subway Entrance
Kenmore 6829

Flourist
M. AUGUST
118 Mass. Ave., Boston
Massachusetts Ave.
Subway Entrance
Kenmore 6829

Flourist
M. AUGUST
118 Mass. Ave., Boston
Massachusetts Ave.
Subway Entrance
Kenmore 6829

GERMANS SEEK LEAGUE ENTRY

Formal Application Made—Adhesion to World Court Expected to Follow

GENEVA, Switzerland, Feb. 10 (AP).—Germany has launched its great peace offensive in Geneva.

Following his Reichstag speech, in which he interpreted Benito Mussolini's recent address on the southern Tyrol question as a threat against Germany and Austria, the Foreign Minister, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, today made formal application for Germany's admission to the League of Nations.

Everything indicates that Germany will use the League as the greatest extent possible to secure advancement of the German ideas and German interests that it believes are legitimate.

The application for membership, submitted by the Consul-General, Herr Aschmann, over Dr. Stresemann's signature, said in part: "I have the honor, in accordance with Article 1 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, to apply on behalf of the German Government for admission to the League, respectfully requesting you to place the application on the agenda of the League assembly as soon as possible."

Attached to the application was a copy of the note agreed upon at the Locarno conference giving the Allies' interpretation of Article 16 of the League Covenant as affecting

TROTZKY EXPLAINS ATTACK ON COURIERS
By Special Cable
MOSCOW, Feb. 10.—All newspapers prominently display an article by Leon Trotsky headed, "Not Only Strange but Monstrous," in which Mr. Trotsky insists that a desire to seize the diplomatic mail prompted the recent attack on the Soviet couriers traveling through Latvia.

He rejects as suspicious the statement of the Latvian minister that the attack was attributable to common criminals and suggests that the Latvian minister should be interrogated "as a witness, perhaps an expert in the case."

DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD Silver, Bought
Cash paid. Large or small quantity.
METAL SALVAGE BUREAU
Rooms 311-312, Dexter Building
453 Washington St., Opp. Jordan Marsh, BOSTON

Home of Quality Lunches and Ice Cream
Service at all hours
CATERING-CONFECTIOERY
C. C. WHITEMORE
1084 Boylston St., Boston

Have T on T Wharf
Blue Ship Studio
HURRICANE DECK
1084 Boylston St., Boston

Let us remake your treasured rings into Genuine Orange Blossoms.
Reagan Kipp Co.
162 Tremont St., Boston

NEW TREASURES IN THE GIFT SHOP
Phone MISS DALRYMPLE, SKIPPER
Blackstone 474-36
PARK CARS AT DOOR

Gifts for St. Valentine's Day
There will be a sale of festive and inexpensive jewelry from Tibet, Mongolia, and Peking. Tea Sets, Enamelware, and richly embroidered ladies' Silk Underwear from Wei-hai-wei, North China, in the Green Room, directly opposite the Dining Room of the Hotel Furman, 390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, on Friday and Saturday next, the 12th and 13th of February. Rings from \$5.00. Necklaces from \$2.50.

LIVING ROOMS AND FRESH AIR
Overcome the acute ventilating problem of cold weather and maintain that pleasant "fresh air" atmosphere by using SENTRY "Crystal" Rings. SENTRY SALES CO.
44 Broadfield St., Boston

Hickox Secretarial School
413 Pierce Bldg., Boston, Mass.
Is now teaching SPEEDWRITING
The new brief shorthand system recently advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
Call Kenmore 6040 between 9 and 1

Flourist
M. AUGUST
118 Mass. Ave., Boston
Massachusetts Ave.
Subway Entrance
Kenmore 6829

Flourist
M. AUGUST
118 Mass. Ave., Boston
Massachusetts Ave.
Subway Entrance
Kenmore 6829

Flourist
M. AUGUST
118 Mass. Ave., Boston
Massachusetts Ave.
Subway Entrance
Kenmore 6829

Flourist
M. AUGUST
118 Mass. Ave., Boston
Massachusetts Ave.
Subway Entrance
Kenmore 6829

Flourist
M. AUGUST
118 Mass. Ave., Boston
Massachusetts Ave.
Subway Entrance
Kenmore 6829

Flourist
M. AUGUST
118 Mass. Ave., Boston
Massachusetts Ave.
Subway Entrance
Kenmore 6829

Flourist
M. AUGUST
118 Mass. Ave., Boston
Massachusetts Ave.
Subway Entrance
Kenmore 6829

Flourist
M. AUGUST
118 Mass. Ave., Boston
Massachusetts Ave.
Subway Entrance
Kenmore 6829

Flourist
M. AUGUST
118 Mass. Ave., Boston
Massachusetts Ave.
Subway Entrance
Kenmore 6829

Flourist
M. AUGUST
118 Mass. Ave., Boston
Massachusetts Ave.
Subway Entrance
Kenmore 6829

Flourist
M. AUGUST
118 Mass. Ave., Boston
Massachusetts Ave.
Subway Entrance
Kenmore 6829

Flourist
M. AUGUST
118 Mass. Ave., Boston
Massachusetts Ave.
Subway Entrance
Kenmore 6829

Flourist
M. AUGUST
118 Mass. Ave., Boston
Massachusetts Ave.
Subway Entrance
Kenmore 6829

Flourist
M. AUGUST
118 Mass. Ave., Boston
Massachusetts Ave.
Subway Entrance
Kenmore 6829

Flourist
M. AUGUST
118 Mass. Ave., Boston
Massachusetts Ave.
Subway Entrance
Kenmore 6829

Germany, and agreeing that its obligations under the article would be tempered to conform with its partial disarmament and geographic situation.

Friday's special session of the League Council will probably convoke a League Assembly for the election of Germany on March 8.

Germany's election is expected to be followed by its adherence to the Permanent Court of International Justice. German circles show a lively interest in America's conditional adherence to the Court, and they seem anxious to know whether the United States Senate's reservations will prevent consummation of American membership.

The question is being already discussed whether Germany showing the way to those great powers who have not yet subscribed, will sign the compulsory arbitration clause of the Court.

BULGARIA AND SERBIA ARRANGING SETTLEMENT

By Special Cable

SOFIA, Feb. 9.—Negotiations between Bulgaria and Serbia now going on have found a basis for the adjustment of all outstanding material difficulties, according to information received here from Belgrade from a responsible source.

Mr. Rakitch, diplomatic representative of Yugoslavia here, has been summoned to Belgrade to confer with the Foreign Office. Ap

REAL ESTATE CONSTRUCTION MAKES NEW JANUARY RECORD

Volume for 37 States East of Rocky Mountains Jumps 48 Per cent as Compared with First Month of 1925—
New England Projects Increase 58 Per Cent

Record construction volume continued through January, according to figures compiled by the F. W. Dodge Corporation. Contracts awarded in January in 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains (which include approximately 90 per cent of the total construction volume of the United States) amounted to \$457,158,600, a new record for January.

The increase, as compared with the preceding January, was 48 per cent. However, there was a decrease of 14 per cent from December, the normal seasonal decrease from December being only 5 per cent. Last month's large total included a \$50,000,000 power plant in New York City, which brought New York's January contracts up to a third of the entire contract volume of the 37 states.

Analysis of the January record shows the following important items: \$190,847,000, or 42 per cent of all construction, for residential buildings; \$94,676,500, or 21 per cent, for industrial and power plants; \$71,321,700, or 16 per cent, for commercial buildings; \$52,922,200, or 12 per cent for public works and utilities; and \$13,346,200, or 3 per cent, for educational buildings.

Contemplated new work reported for the 37 states last month amounted to \$851,590,300, only 6 per cent less than the record amount reported in December and 28 per cent more than the amount reported in January of last year.

Building and engineering contracts awarded in New England during the month of January amounted to \$25,539,600. This was a decrease of 25 per cent from December, but an increase of 6 per cent as compared with January of last year.

The month's record included: \$12,274,000, or 48 per cent of all construction, for residential buildings; \$5,144,000, or 20 per cent, for commercial buildings; \$4,962,800, or 19 per cent, for industrial buildings; and \$1,179,500, or 5 per cent, for social and recreational projects.

Contemplated new work reported for New England in January would involve expenditures of \$64,710,500, being 31 per cent more than the amount reported in December and 56 per cent increase as compared with January of last year.

Considerable activity looking to the approach of summer with its usual Maine-bound quota of vacationists, is being experienced in the development at Lucerne-in-Maine, about 12 miles north of Bangor on the Lafayette Highway.

In this restricted building area, embracing a lake studded land of original timber growth, there are many log cabins being erected and others planned while the sale of lots is reported to be proceeding at a rapid rate.

While the log cabin is the most popular type, there are a number of chalets to be built, but both types will adhere as closely as possible to the traditional level of Maine woods architecture.

Gangs are busily engaged on the roads when weather permits, and the Half Way House, an historic structure, is being remodeled and restored for a country club, membership to which will be included with the deeds of lot owners.

Also there is to be a golf course of 18 holes which, owing to the natural topography, will provide exceptional facilities for the lovers of this sport. Bath and boat houses are to be built on the lake shores.

The board of governors of Lucerne-in-Maine consists of Dr. Harold S. Boardman of Orono, acting president of the University of Maine; Edward M. Graham of Bangor, president of the Bangor Hydroelectric Company; Guy E. Torrey of Bar Harbor, member of Governor Brewer's Council; A. M. Farnsworth of Ellsworth, president of the Liberty National Bank; Arthur G. Staples of Lewiston, editor of the Lewiston Journal; Dr. Elmer E. Patten of Bangor, president of the Bangor Chamber of Commerce; I. K. Stetson of Bangor, president of the First National Bank; Col. James M. Gillis of Bangor, counselor-at-law; Prof. Charles B. Breed of Boston, member of the faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Following closely the announcement of the purchase of a large tract of timber land in Waterville, N. H., by the Woodstock Lumber Company, a subsidiary of the Parker & Young Company, is the notification by the latter company of the sale of its Florida holdings, in and around Fort St. Joe. Purchaser of this property is the Suttle-Jones Corporation.

In 1922, after two years of negotiation, Parker & Young Company purchased something more than 144,000 acres of land in Calhoun County, name of which has recently been changed to Gulf County. This land was obtained for the purpose of obtaining one of the best stands of dense, long leaf, yellow pine for manufacture and sale in the North.

Late in 1924 the Florida real estate development began to move to the north and west, making this tract of the Parker-Young Company's more valuable as a real estate development than as a lumbering proposition.

Property at 535 Commonwealth Avenue, comprised of brick building and 3091 feet of land, has been purchased by the Ballard Service Corporation. The assessed valuation of the property is \$75,000.

HOUSING LAWS MAY CONTINUE

Chairman Hultman Would
Extend Operation Until
May 1, 1927

Recommendation for continuation until May 1, 1927, of emergency housing laws, now in effect in Massachusetts, with a slight amendment, was presented before the Legislature's Joint Committee on Judiciary today by Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the Commission on the Necessaries of Life.

Mr. Hultman sponsored three bills as follows:

First—That Chapter 86, Act of 1925, which provides that a tenant at will who is not in arrears in rent shall receive a minimum notice of 30 days in which to vacate property be extended to May 1, 1927.

Second—That Chapter 555, Act of 1920, as extended by Chapter 192, Acts of 1925, which provides punishment for landlords who willfully fail to furnish heat and other conveniences be extended to May 1, 1927.

Amendment Proposed

Third—That Chapter 557, Acts of 1927, as extended by Chapter 111, Acts of 1925, which provides that a tenant in good standing who is unable to find other suitable quarters may secure not more than six months' extension of time in which to vacate at the discretion of the court, be amended to make this period of extension three months and the law extended to May 1, 1927.

Discussing the proposed continuance and changes, Mr. Hultman said in part:

"During the last year this commission, either directly or in co-operation with local housing committees, has been in touch with some 12,000 cases in which controversy had arisen between landlords and tenants. It is evident to us that while speculation has quieted down to a considerable extent in regard to property commanding high rents, there is now considerable speculation in property let for dwelling purposes commanding low rentals.

"The housing emergency is a combination of economics and social problems, and, under our traditions, the law of supply and demand is the determining factor in fixing rents as it is in fixing the prices of other commodities. Before the war there was a surplus of housing and tenants were in a position to select from vacancies rents that they could pay. At the present time the great mass of tenants are not in a position to bargain on an equitable basis with landlords for the use of property.

Much Building

"During the last year much building has taken place in dwellings which rent for \$100 a month or more. In fact in the highest-priced apartments there is an over-supply at present. Building in the class of dwellings which let for from \$40 to \$100 a month has been considerable, and the supply nearly equals the demand in this class.

"The average family in this Commonwealth does not have an income which warrants a rental charge of much over \$25 a month. There has been very little new construction since the war of this class of building, nor has there been enough over-building in the higher-priced class of property to result in effecting relief in the average class by the 'hand-me-down method.' Much of the demand for the lower-priced rents has been met in the past by property constructed to let at higher rentals, but due to changes in neighborhood, or other causes, the value of the property has decreased. Building costs have not materially declined during the last year, and there is little likelihood of any great development of new building in the great lower class of rents this year.

VETERAN SOCIETIES TO MEET

A joint meeting of the Massachusetts Commandery, Naval and Military Order, Spanish-American War, and the Massachusetts Commandery, Order of the Foreign Wars, will be held at the Algonquin Club, next Wednesday evening at 8:30 o'clock. Edward E. Whiting will be the chief speaker, and arrangements have been made with Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to show in motion pictures the extent of Boston's effective port facilities.

Just a Corner of a New England Winter



GAY HOUSE, HINGHAM

Lo, Sifted Through the Winds That Blow,
While Petals From the Flowers That Grow
Down Comes the Soft and Silent Snow,
In the Cold Atmosphere—Bungay.

Hasn't Someone Seen "That First Robin?"

COMES a story from the Washington bureau about spring seed catalogues being mailed by members of Congress to their constituents. (Hollyhocks, please.)

Comes another from Seattle, Wash., telling of roses in bloom and strawberries being picked. (Cream for the berries, please.)

Comes a photograph from the South showing notables seated on the sands enjoying the sea breezes (b-r-r-r-r) a little ice water, please.

Comes the second blizzard within a week to Boston, re-blanking the city, and folks were just shoveling a clear passage after the first storm. (How much are your snow shovels, please?)

Yes, it's all in the day's news. Then comes the editorial writer with this at the head of his column today—"If winter comes, can spring be far behind?" The "first robin" story may come in before the first edition. Spring—b-r-r-r-r. Boston—b-r-r-r-r.

Second Storm Increases Joy of Outdoor Sports Devotees

Transportation Lines Work Valiantly to Keep Lanes
Open—Small Army of Shovelers Busy

Clearing and colder this afternoon, which with plenty of snow assured ideal conditions for winter sports, was the encouraging and cheery promise of the weather man from his observatory on top of the Post Office Building, where the snow was riding by on a gale that breezed up to 34 miles an hour at times.

The Boston & Albany and the buses maintained nearly normal running schedules while the other lines were trying to get the commuters to their offices, shops and factories, there came a telegram from the Florida Chamber of Commerce, whose affable press agent, mindful of an opportunity to get some gleeful publicity, wired the Boston Chamber of Commerce to the following effect:

"That there is a welcome awaiting all Bostonians in the caressing arms of Florida, where palms wave, where a soft, caressing sea laps the silvery moonlight on the coral strand, where the official thermometer (get that—official) stands at 70 in the shade, and where a sun smiles benignly from a cloudless sky."

Boston's "Come Back"

Replied the equally affable press agent of the Boston Chamber of Commerce: "Your sympathy is misplaced. That roar you heard today which you may have thought presaged a tropical rain was the Homeric laughter of the thousands upon thousands of New Englanders and their guests from every clime who are finding rugged, glowing health and glorious contentment on the glistening white slopes of New England. Should you wish a blood-tingling thrill to climatic monotony, New England's portals are wide. Switzerland in season. Florida in season, and New England any time."

The B. & A. trans did remarkably well, the officials stating that nearly all of the trains were on time. The company had every piece of equip-

conditions at the railroad terminals and on car lines.

Seven Inches Up To Noon

Adding to its prediction of colder weather this evening with a let-up in the snowfall, the Weather Bureau officials stated that the fall up to noon, measured about seven inches, which, with the fall of last week, of 12.3 inches, made the traffic problem more difficult.

James H. Sullivan, Commissioner of Public Works, recommended to Mayor Nichols today that the city appropriate \$1,000,000 to insure the adequate handling of such storms as Boston is now experiencing. Mr. Sullivan's funds were likewise to augment the present city equipment.

To enable the city to make a survey of the municipal resources which may be more easily mobilized in the event of a repetition of such a large snow the Mayor appointed a special committee of department heads.

Members of this committee, which met with Mr. Nichols this morning to outline the survey that will be made, included Mr. Sullivan, Louis K. Rourke, building commissioner; Thomas F. Sullivan, chairman of the transit commission and acting fire commissioner; Dr. Francis X. Mahoney, health commissioner; Herbert A. Wilson, police commissioner; and Frank S. Deland, corporation counsel.

The proposed study will take up the added apparatus needed, the means of quickly increasing the forces, and similar problems.

Some of the Joys Stressed

But while the workaday world is busying itself with thoughts of how to get out of the snow, winter sports devotees are planning to get into it. "Do your snowshoeing early," is the slogan of the hiking contingent, who are taking the Weather Bureau at its word that spring soon will be here, and the snow give way to blossoms.

It is not only the youthful element, however, that is looking upon the snow with gleeful and reminiscent thoughts. Scores of nature students, art lovers and winter sportsmen are reveling in the joys incident to the fall. Boston Common, the Public Gardens and the Arnold Arboretum as well as other places were festooned and decorated most ornately waiting the photographers who make most of such an opportunity.

Unmindful of the untoward aspects of the occasion, they are sending out a cherry song, for to them the snow holds nothing but the promise of a good time. Since last Thursday there has been a veritable run on the shops selling snowshoes, skis and sleds.

At the same time, official land civilian are not unmindful of the call of the birds, who are unable to rustle a good meal in times like these. Governor Fuller has sent a message by radio urging that the birds be fed, and provision has been made to distribute grain at the public expense on the Common for the birds and squirrels.

State departments closed at 1 o'clock this afternoon to permit the employees sufficient time to return to suburban communities. Governor Fuller announced that the State House would be kept open tonight, as it was last Thursday night, to serve persons who find it necessary to remain in the city overnight.

BRAILLE BIBLE LESSON
MONTHLY OFF PRESS

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 3 (Staff Correspondence)—The first shipment of the new monthly edition of Christian Science Bible Lessons printed in revised Braille by order of The Christian Science Publishing Society, is en route from the Universal Braille Press here, by way of the Panama Canal to The Christian Science Publishing Society in Boston.

J. Robert Atkins, general manager of the Braille Press, declared open house while the April number of the Bible Lessons was being printed, and a number of local Christian Scientists visited the plant and inspected the special Braille printing devices used for printing not only the Lessons, but "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, by order of the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, and the King James Version of the Holy Bible.

Making of Homes Is Declared Greatest Industry in the World

President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs Tells Hampden County Women It Is Basis of National Life and Urges High Standards

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 10 (Special)—Home-making is the greatest industry in the world, Mrs. John D. Sherman, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, declared in opening an address to 2000 club women of western Massachusetts yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Sherman arrived here at 1 o'clock to attend a luncheon and reception given by the Hampden County Women's Club and the Springfield Federation of Women's Clubs.

In the privacy of the home, she said, the laws of the country should find their finest obedience. She deplored the effect upon the rising generation of the flagrant violation of the Volstead Act, citing this as an example of a vital piece of legislation that is deliberately disregarded in many homes. She declared it to be one of the duties of the federation to inculcate respect for law and obedience to it. She said, in part:

"The greatest work of the federation is the raising of the standards of the home. To impress people of every community that the home is the basis of national life, and its standards must be kept high, is the service every club woman is called upon to give. Hence the establishing of the new home department by the administration.

"Home-making is the industry from which the Nation must obtain its material for the finished product of citizenship. No matter how rich or poor a country may be, its assets and strength lie in the home, and its villages and countryside are its reliance and support.

"One of the great needs is to get more country women into the clubs. The federation is topheavy with city women, and should have liberal recruits from the rural districts to balance its membership and program."

CLOTHIERS INDORSE NATIONAL POLICIES

Members of the New England Retail Clothiers' and Furnishers' Association, meeting in tenth annual convention at the Boston City Club today, took formal action approving the proposition of the national association to gather all the fashion facts obtainable and disseminate them among the state organizations and so to the retail merchants.

It approved the policy of the national association for a joint committee with labor to study trade practices and abuses and also a joint board of arbitration to settle labor difficulties.

Chas. M. Smith of Chicago, secretary of the National Retailers' Mutual Insurance Company, spoke on insurance co-operation by retail merchants. Thomas W. Murray, vice-president of the First National Bank of Boston, was a speaker this afternoon, talking on the banker's viewpoint on national credit. William Nelson Taft, editor of the Retail Ledger, spoke on the 10-payment plan, telling of experiences of merchants who have installed it. Some, he found, liked it and others found it unsatisfactory. Much depended upon location, some kinds of trade liking it and others not.

The meeting was presided over by J. C. Mandelson of Nashua, N. H., assisted by J. A. Spelman of Boston, secretary. The convention will continue tomorrow.

"GAS" TAX TOTALS \$4,277,985

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4 (Staff Correspondence)—The gasoline tax bill of motorists in California amounted to \$4,277,985 for the quarter ended Dec. 31, according to a report issued by the Board of Equalization. This sum represents a two-cent per gallon levy on 216,069,363 gallons of motor vehicle fuel, after deducting 1 per cent for losses in handling.

BUILDING AND LOAN SAFEGUARDS SOUGHT

California Salesmen Required to Furnish Bonds

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6 (Staff Correspondence)—Exclusion of unreliable salesmen from the building and loan financial field is sought by A. E. Falch, State building and loan commissioner, in new orders issued.

Hereafter an applicant for an agent's license will be required to provide a bond of not less than \$1000. He must also furnish satisfactory data concerning his past, as well as the names and addresses of at least four persons who vouch for his honesty and integrity. A reasonable knowledge of the features of the securities he is expected to negotiate is made a condition.

To guard the association and the investing public, against rebating, Mr. Falch has ruled that an agent, licensed by his department, will not be permitted to rebate any of his earnings, fees or commissions, to borrowers or investors of building and loan associations. A violation of this rule automatically cancels the agent's license.

As a better check on the operation of agents, Mr. Falch has limited the scope of the license. Formerly a license permitted its holder to canvass in all parts of California. Under the new ruling, an agent is limited to a specific field of operation. An association is also limited in the number of agents it may employ. Under these conditions it is possible to regulate the number of agents in various communities. Whenever an agent is dismissed for cause, a report of such dismissal is made to other state departments having the power to license agents.

Typical of Log Cabins at Lucerne-in-Maine All-Year Playground



Vacation Development Near Bangor Now Scene of Active Building. Log Cabin the Most Popular Type, Although a Number of Chalets are Planned. Golf, Boating, Climbing Offered Amid Lake-Studded Forests

DIAMOND JUBILEE YEAR

SPORTS APPAREL SHOP

—Third Floor
Main Store

This Smart Suit

is one Reason for your
taking up winter sports

Other reasons have to do with the joy of tramping over New England hills under their majestic winter mantles.

Sports Clothes and Accessories in our Sports Shop include

Knitted Caps, Hats, Gloves, Scarfs

One-of-a-Kind Sports Suits

Sports Frocks, Coats, Sweaters, Skirts
and Correct Accessories

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

LYNN MARSHES SITE OF MODEL CITY OUTLINED

Boston Man Tells Legisla-
tive Ship Canal Could
Utilize Waste Land

Plans for dredging a ship canal between the Mystic and Saugus Rivers, thereby adding in effect 12 miles to Boston's water front, and providing for the erection of an ideal city near by where the Lynn and Revere marshes now are, were explained before the Massachusetts Legislature's Committee on Harbors and Public Lands today by Fred S. Elwell, Boston business man, city planner, and member of the Malden Planning Board.

Pointing out that the combination of good rail and water transportation is a key to industrial success, Mr. Elwell told the committee of the possibility of dredging a canal six miles long through a natural industrial valley, near lines of the Boston & Maine Railroad, with outlets into both Lynn and Boston harbors. Land on both sides of the canal could be reserved for industrial purposes, while large and efficient docks might be constructed with little engineering difficulty, and admirably freight facilities are close at hand.

Explaining the need for further shipping facilities, Mr. Elwell said:

Sees Need for More Docks
Metropolitan Boston must have more docks and we must prepare for more docks now. We have lost many large industries in the last few years because we were not prepared; this unpreparedness must not continue. Boston must not wait to see what will happen when some large industry is in the market for and actually seeking an industrial waterway and railroad site.

"If we are not prepared with both railroads and docks, it is then too late, we have lost that industry. Metropolitan Boston is sure to be a great metropolitan center if the people of Metropolitan Boston should realize and get together for the purpose of making the most out of our advantages."

In the accompanying map the exact route of the canal is set forth, starting at the head of navigation of the Mystic River, and continuing in a direct route to the Saugus River and out into Lynn Harbor. As may be seen, the territory traversed is one which might well be developed industrially, with land values at present not too excessive.

While the railroad facilities could be excellent, with relocation of the Boston & Maine tracks on the banks of the canal, Mr. Elwell points out that for the benefit of passenger traffic, electric rapid transit should be established from a terminal in Everett to connect with many other points in Metropolitan Boston.

Bus Roads for Old Track Beds

With relocation of the present Boston & Maine tracks, trunk motor highways could be built on the present locations, he points out, and would provide much needed arteries to the north. Furthermore, he continues, motorbus lines operated by the railroad could serve all the cities and towns along the North Shore, and by radiating lines furnish facilities of railroad, electric lines, motorbuses and fine highways would be available.

Plans for Model City
For many years Mr. Elwell has been planning the development of a model city, and present ideas represent the net result of consultation with leading city planning engineers, and considerable original work. A civic center with radiating thoroughfares leading to all parts of the city is planned, and may be seen in the accompanying map. Four parks, in different parts of the city, may be seen, on which it is proposed to erect schoolhouses distributed to serve every part of the municipality. Industrial development would be all at

GOVERNOR FOR MORE RELIGIOUS TRAINING

Executive Speaks at Lowell
Church Celebration

LOWELL, Mass., Feb. 10—More religious training was urged by Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, in an address last night at the exercises commemorating the centenary of the First Baptist Church of this city.

"Have you ever anticipated what would be the effect on a city if all the churches closed for a year?" asked the Governor. "Have you ever stopped to realize the effect in the characters of our young people which has resulted from the decline of religious influence in the home? It is not necessary to close all the churches for a year to illustrate my point."

"If you turn to the facts and figures in connection with what is popularly called the 'crime wave' of today you will find that these young criminals average in age between 18 and 21 years. The experts say the reasons for this are sociological, but it is my firm opinion—and I have given the matter very careful and serious consideration and talked with judges and district attorneys and lawyers about it—that the condition that prevails among the young people of today is due to lack of religious influence in the home, a lack of appreciation of the responsibility of fatherhood and motherhood."

ANSWER FILED IN VACCINE CASE

Manchester (N. H.) City
Solicitor Denies Charges
in Appeal of Parent

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 10 (Special)—Thomas J. Bois, City Solicitor of Manchester, has filed in Superior Court for Hillsborough County a general denial of the charges of the defendants in what has been called the "vaccination case," resulting

during the current week. Thursday afternoon she will speak at Williams-town, and at North Adams that evening she will be the guest at a supper conference of local league presidents, finance and program chairmen. The supper will be at the Danish Kitchen.

Under the guidance of Mrs. Robert D. Leigh, director for Berkshire County, active work is being done by the leagues throughout the county, especially valuable for its emphasis on public school problems. Mrs. Leigh, whose husband is professor of government at Williams College, is in the midst of her campaign for election to the school committee in Williamstown. She has obtained the nomination.

MAINE PILGRIMS ARRIVE IN TAMPA

Seven Cities and Towns Are
Visited by Gov. Brewster
and Party in One Day

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 10 (Special)—Tampa's reception to the Maine Pilgrims, who arrived here today from Portland, gave evidence of an effort to outdo its sister cities in the measure of welcome. Making the Tampa Bay Hotel its headquarters

President and Mrs. William Allan Nelson will hold a reception for the pilgrims on Friday morning, Feb. 19, and other entertainments are being planned.

A feature of the meeting will be the annual February meeting of the Pilgrimage Association, which will be held in Gilt Hall Saturday afternoon, Feb. 20, with Eleanor Hope Johnson, 1894, presiding. The subject for discussion will be "Recent Developments in Progressive Education."

The Smith pilgrims from Boston and its neighborhood who will attend the meeting are the following: Mrs. G. Hillop Wardner; Miss Sarah Hackett, Newtonville; Mrs. John Eaton, West Newton; Miss Alice O'Meara; Mrs. F. G. White, Cambridge; Mrs. J. R. Brown, Cambridge; Miss Nina Brown; Miss Maude Shaduck, Norwood; Mrs. Francis Tukey, Chestnut Hill; Miss Eleanor Garrison, Brookline; Mrs. Frank Mansfield, Brookline; Miss Alice Jencks, Cambridge; Miss Rindler, Cambridge; Miss Harriet Tytler, Brookline, and Mrs. James O. Foss.

MEMORIAL OF ELSON WILL BE DEDICATED

Public Invited to Exercises
in Jordan Hall

The Elson Club of the New England Conservatory of Music has sent out invitations to the public to attend the dedication exercises and unveiling of a sculptured memorial to Louis C. Elson, musician, music critic and for many years a beloved member of the conservatory faculty, in Jordan Hall, Friday evening, Feb. 12. A relief portrait of Mr. Elson has been made by Henry E. Kistron, sculptor, who was an intimate friend of the musician.

The concert program will include a brief address by George W. Chadwick, director of the conservatory; numbers performed by the Durrell string quartet; a tribute to Mr. Elson by Dr. E. Charlton Black, of the faculty; a group of songs sung by Rulon Robison, tenor, of the faculty; and a piano recital by George Brown, violin, and Alfred De Voto, of the faculty, pianist.

The officers of the Elson Club, which raised the money to perpetuate Mr. Elson's memory enduringly at the conservatory, are: President, Pauline Nemes; vice-president, May E. Shuman; secretary, Freeda R. Feldman; treasurer, Ethel Shauens; memorial committee, the foreman, and Ruth Bernard, Lillian Hirst, Rosa Frutman, Bessie Spectre, Rose Bremer.

A song recital by Charles Bennett of the faculty, complimentary to the New England Conservatory of Music and its friends, will be given in Jordan Hall, Thursday evening, Feb. 11.

PROFESSIONAL WOMEN PLAN CLUB RECEPTION

The Massachusetts Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs will hold a reception at the Hotel Westminister, Boston, next Saturday evening, at 6:30 o'clock. The reception will be followed by a banquet.

Among the guests and speakers of the evening will be Lena Madson Phillips of New York, formerly executive secretary of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs; Emma Day, of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs; and Elizabeth Jones, national chairman of personal research.

NOMINEE IS UNOPPOSED

SOUTH PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 10 (AP)—George H. Minot, former alderman, was nominated unanimously for Mayor at a Republican convention last night. Mayor William R. McDonald, Republican, who has served for six years, was not a candidate. No candidate was proposed at Democratic caucus and the election of Mr. Minot is assured.

FITCH LECTURE NAMED

AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 10 (Special)—John Erskine, professor of English literature at Columbia University and author of the recently published "Private Life of Helen of Troy," will deliver the series of four Clyde Fitch lectures at Amherst College on Friday, Feb. 19, 26 and March 5, 12.

Roses were donated to all the guests by young ladies who lined the main entrance to the church. Original songs, complimentary to the Maine pilgrims and the Pine Tree State, and songs of Sunny Florida were sung by an Auburnland chorus. A Negro quartet also furnished melody for the occasion.

The banquet at Highland Inn was presided over by George L. Dick of Winterhaven, candidate for the governorship of Florida. The addresses were by Mayor H. G. McCutcheon, Judge Ballou and Mrs. McCutcheon, vice-president of the Women's Civic League of Winter Haven.

The Maine speakers who responded to toasts were Ralph O. Brewster, Governor; Walter N. Minor, State Senator; Hiram W. Ricker of Poland Springs, and Mrs. Luther H. Gulick of the Gulick Summer Camps for boys and girls.

Among the speakers will be Dr. Mabelle Blake, newly appointed personnel director at Smith, and Mrs. Ethel Puffer Howes, head of the recently organized Institute for the Co-ordination of Women's Interests.

SMITH ALUMNÆ COUNCIL TO MEET

Delegates From All Over
Country to Attend Sessions

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Feb. 10 (Special)—Smith clubs all over the country are sending their representatives to the annual midwinter meeting of the Smith Alumnae Council, to be held in Northampton from Feb. 18 to 20. The program includes conferences with the administrative officers, the faculty and the student council, besides the regular council meetings concerned with outside alumnae business.

Among the speakers will be Dr. Mabelle Blake, newly appointed personnel director at Smith, and Mrs. Ethel Puffer Howes, head of the recently organized Institute for the Co-ordination of Women's Interests.

Choruses of Seven Nations for Third Music Festival

Songs of Sweden, Armenia, Lithuania, Finland, Germany, Poland and Portugal Listed for Contest
on Washington Anniversary

Seven choruses, two of male and five of mixed voices, are ready to sing the music of Sweden and Armenia, Lithuania and Finland, Poland, Germany and Portugal at the third International Music Festival, to be held in Symphony Hall at 3 p. m. on Washington's anniversary, under the auspices of the Women's Municipal League and Community Service.

Elliot Wadsworth will preside and judges who will award the several prizes are Thomas Whitney Surette, William C. Heilman and Charles Bennett. The committee is composed of Miss Mary Wheelwright, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, representing the National Civic Federation, Mrs. Robert Treat Paine, 2d, representing the Women's Municipal League, and Mrs. Eva Whiting White, representing Community Service.

Restrictions placed upon the personnel of the choruses make it necessary that members be not under 16 years of age, and that each chorus be made up of not less than 25 nor more than 50 voices. Each chorus will sing one song in its native language and one song in English.

Old World Customs

The purpose underlying this interesting and colorful event are thus explained by Miss Minnette Zuver, organizer, for Community Service, in charge of the festival. It has been found that many of the important groups which have come here from the Old World tend, through timidity, to become habitually gregarious, and to withhold from the dissemination of their own culture, which would be of immeasurable artistic advantage to the new, such characteristic examples of their art and music as have been traditional with them for centuries.

The men, to be sure, engaging for the most part in business, are obliged to learn English more speedily and to mix more freely, but it has been found almost invariably that the women set up a peculiar isolation of their own which not only keeps them from enjoying many advantages of the new country but keeps them away from giving to it qualities and accomplishments which were theirs by heritage.

Mainly, Miss Zuver says, the groups represented in the various choruses are American born, but often their forebears of but a generation back immigrated, and the families have kept much of the essential native flavor and habit.

The festival, therefore, is arranged to encourage these people to give to America what they have brought with them, especially of characteristic music and the giving, under such program arrangement, makes it happily possible as well for the various groups to become acquainted with one another.

Peasant Costumes
To offset the somber surroundings of Symphony Hall, some hundred young women, to be attired in the peasant costumes of the nationalities represented in the choruses, will act as ushers and distributors of programs, in order that the brilliant colors of their dress may lighten the aisles and further contribute pictorially to the international flavors of the festival.

Washington's anniversary was chosen for the festival because it gives opportunity to link the historic importance and precept the day represents with the advent of folk from various olden countries into association and comradeship feeling with the newer country.

To provide American contribution to the program, the Braggiotti sisters and several couples will dance, in powdered wig and billowing costume, a characteristic minuet of the early nineteenth century. A tableau has also been arranged around an incident in the lives of George and Martha Washington. In addition to the singing by the choruses there will be also a Russian folk dance and several other examples of European peasant life.

Each chorus has its own director

and Augustus D. Zanzig, who is associated with the Harvard Glee Club, is in charge of the final preparation of the various units in the absence of Prof. Archibald T. Davison.

ART IN INDUSTRY SHOW PLANNED

Fine Fabrics to Be Seen at
Art Club—Museum to
Display Antiques

New England textile mills have arranged to exhibit fabrics of high artistic merit at a small exhibition to be held at the Boston Art Club, April 7 to 17, it is announced by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which is arranging the exhibit jointly with the Art Club. This is the art-industry exhibit that was originally to be held last fall, but for which the mills were unprepared at that time to provide displays.

During the exhibit, the International Textile Exhibition will be held at Mechanics Building, April 12-17, bringing cotton, wool, silk and other textile manufacturers to Boston from all sections of the world. Also during this period, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts will arrange a special showing of antique fabrics.

It is to be free to the public. Exhibitors already entered are: Cheney Brothers Company, Amory Browne & Co., Boston Manufacturing Company, Nashua Manufacturing Company, Sanford Mills, Pacific Mills, F. A. Soster & Co., H. R. Mallinson & Co., Westerley Textile Company, and Walter P. Taylor.

Walter H. Kilham of Kilham, Hopkins & Greeley, is chairman of the chamber's committee, arranging for the exhibit. He is assisted by Royal B. Farrum of the Massachusetts Normal Art School. Other members of the committee are: H. H. Clark of the Boston Museum Art School; Edwin J. Hipkiss of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts; H. P. Macomber of the Arts and Crafts Society; Walter Humphreys of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers; George A. Sagendorf of the Penn Metal Company, and John A. Sweetser of Bliss, Fabian & Co.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURES RADIOCAST

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Feb. 10—A Christian Science lecture to be delivered by Richard J. Davis, C. S., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., Feb. 11, will be broadcast by Station KFI, Los Angeles, 467 meters wavelength.

The lecture, which begins at 12:10 p. m. Pacific standard time, is being given under the auspices of the joint churches of Los Angeles, and will be broadcast direct from the Philharmonic Auditorium in Los Angeles.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 10—A Christian Science lecture to be delivered by W. Stuart Booth, C. S. B., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., Feb. 11, will be broadcast by Station KFQ, St. Louis, 261 meters wavelength.

The lecture, which begins at 8 p. m. central standard time, is being given under the auspices of Fourth Church, St. Louis, and will be broadcast direct from the church edifice.

MAYOR ADDS APPOINTMENTS

Mayor Nichols has announced the appointment of Edward T. Kelly as acting superintendent of markets, Col. Charles R. Gow as a member of the board on zoning adjustments, and Stephen C. Sullivan as assistant in the municipal employment bureau.



Route of the Proposed Canal Between the Mystic and Saugus Rivers, Connecting Lynn and Boston Harbors With a "Model City" Built Where the Lynn-Revere Marshes Now Are.

MOUNTED POLICE JOIN BOY AND GIRL SCOUTS IN FEEDING THE BIRDS

Rhode Island Commissioners
Furnish Grain and Grit in
State-Wide Movement

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 10 (Special)—The Rhode Island Commissioners of Birds have enlisted the aid of the Rhode Island Mounted Police, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and rural citizens in many sections of the State in a movement to feed birds. The State will furnish the feed, according to the announcement of Everett L. Walling, chairman of the commission.

Mr. Walling has sent to the police barracks at North Scituate, Wickford and Portsmouth, grain and grit to be distributed in five pound bags to the patrols to persons who desire to feed birds. State policemen themselves will take feed to bird refuges. The commissioner explains that for several days after a snowfall the safety of the birds will not be endangered by the cold weather, but birds must be fed or they will not survive the winter as they will be unable to dig to feed.

The birds will be in quite as much need of grit as they will be of grain. The assents, and feeding of wild birds should be taken up at once to accustom them to frequent places where they may find feed.

Boston Art Notes

An exhibition of 29 works by Aristide Maillol, French sculptor, and a group of his drawings, will be opened at the Museum of Fine Arts, Feb. 24, and continue for several weeks.

A group of camera portraits and landscapes, the work of Dorothy Jarvis of Brookline, was placed on view at the Society of Arts and Crafts, Park Street, Thursday, Feb. 4. Mrs. Jarvis is a graduate of the Normal Art School, Boston, where she studied portrait painting with Ernest L. Major and Joseph DeCamp. She studied photography at Polytechnic Institute, London. Her work is well known, not only in Boston where she has frequently exhibited, but in many parts of America and Europe.

A new course in crafts has recently started at the School of Fine Arts and Crafts, Newbury Street, under the direction of Miss Ruth Walton of Boston. The course includes batik work, block printing, leather work, and painting on wood.

SCHOOL WINS EGG CONTEST
GREENWICH VILLAGE, Feb. 10 (Special)—The Co-operative Extension Service of Massachusetts notified Superintendent J. Fred Zappety yesterday that Hillside School has obtained the greatest egg production of any of the flocks, in competition, in Massachusetts for the past two months. Hillside's flock of 133 averaged 30 eggs, and its flock of pullets averaged 40.6 eggs per month for two months.

DEERFIELD CLUB WINNER
DEERFIELD, Mass., Feb. 10 (Special)—Deerfield Academy Glee Club has returned triumphant from an inter-preparatory school glee club contest in New York City. The club of 24 voices carried off first prize, a silver cup, before an audience of more than 3000. There were nine clubs competing.

from an appeal to the courts by Ernest Cram, of that city, to compel the school board and superintendent, Louis P. Benet, to admit his daughter Eloise to the public schools though she has not been vaccinated.

Mr. Cram presented a petition for a writ of mandamus, naming the school board and Mr. Benet, in behalf of his daughter and in his own right as a father. In documents submitted by him it is stated that the girl is "past eight years of age and is entitled as of right to attend the public schools."

It is admitted that she has not been vaccinated and it is stated that because of this she has been excluded from the public schools since last November. The father will not permit vaccination of his child, believing that it will endanger her health and life.

He contends that the state law requiring vaccination before a pupil can be admitted to the public schools denies "liberty, health and happiness guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States" and consequently asks for a writ of mandamus "commanding the school board and superintendent to receive Eloise into the public schools."

Mr. Cram's attorney is Henry D. Yeaton of Rochester, who has pending in the Supreme Court of the State a petition that also involves the vaccination law. This was brought against the school board of Rochester in behalf of George J. Barber and hearing is set for the February term of the Supreme Court. Constitutional questions involved in the Manchester case are not, it is understood, presented in the petition from Rochester.

BUDGET ESTIMATE INCREASED IN BILL

Would Leave but \$352,977.79
for Special Appropriations

Expenditures of \$282,700 more than the estimates given by Governor Fuller in his budget message are included in the annual appropriation bill filed with the clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday by the Committee on Ways and Means. The total expenditures provided for in the bill amount to \$47,371,367.30.

Most of the difference recommended by the committee is involved in the proposed expenditure of \$212,150 in the department of mental diseases, where considerable building work is planned.

The total revenue in Massachusetts, including cash in the treasury and a state tax of \$12,000,000, is estimated at \$48,196,788.36, which leaves \$25,421.06 for the supplementary general appropriation bill. Inasmuch, however, as \$427,443.27 is reserved in the highway fund, only \$352,977.79 will be available for special appropriations by the Legislature if the state tax is to be kept down to \$12,000,000.

Governor Fuller cut the estimates of department heads by approximately \$7,500,000. The Committee on Ways and Means has, in substance, approved the recommendations of the Governor except in the case of the one department mentioned.

VOTERS' LEAGUE HEAD TO ADDRESS BRANCHES

Mrs. Arthur G. Rotch, president of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, will visit branch leagues in western Massachusetts

Railroading Now and Fifty Years Ago

Worcester Man, Still in Service,
Started on \$1.75 a
14-Hour Day

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 10 (AP)—Fifty years of railroading isn't enough for Thomas W. Carter. Although he has worked for the Boston & Albany Railroad for a half century, he insists that he is not ready to retire.

Mr. Carter, who has been trainmaster here since 1907, began his career as a freight brakeman when a boy. He advanced to his present position through the successive stages of passenger brakeman, baggage master, assistant conductor and conductor. He became one of the most widely known conductors on the road, with runs at different times from Boston to Framingham, Riverside, Springfield and Albany.

No one thought of an eight-hour day when he started railroading. A 14-hour day was not unusual, he said, adding:

"A day's work then was from the time one started until he finished. My pay as a brakeman was \$1.75 a day. It's hard to believe the difference in the work of a brakeman then and now. In those days it was all links and pins and we had to hold back trains down hill by hand. A brakeman rode on the platform all the time. The only time he went inside was to fix the fires, which at that time were in wood-burning stoves."

"Conductors and engineers also had their share of trouble in those days. Train dispatching as done today was not known 50 years ago. The conductor and the engineer had to do about all the figuring. They simply got over the roads through their own efforts."

"At that time there was more baggage a passenger carried than there is today. There was no limit to the weight of a trunk, and it seemed that everyone carried one, no matter how short the trip. Along about the time I was baggage master southern California and Manitoba were having boom times and were drawing many eastern people. It was a common thing for the afternoon train out of Boston to be loaded to the roof with baggage."

**FINAL DECREE SEEKS
REPAYMENT TO CITY**
William J. Drew, counsel for George H. McCaffrey, and nine other taxpayers of Boston have obtained Judge Crosby's allowance of a final decree on the petition brought to order former Mayor Curley, his brother, John J. Curley, who was city Treasurer, and Rupert Carven, city Auditor, to reimburse the city treasury the \$2500 that was used by several members of the old council for a trip to the middle West.

James Moriarty, one of the councilmen who took the trip, has paid back \$184.67, representing his share. There is still due \$2434.79, with interest from May 14 last.

EXAMINER RESIGNS OFFICE
CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 10 (AP)—Walter H. Timm, since 1914 clerk and examiner of the Public Service Commission, has announced his resignation and acceptance of a position with a public utility company with headquarters in St. Louis.

Jordan Marsh Company

851

THE STORE FOR MEN

A Separate Store in a Separate Building

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

Jordan Marsh Company

852

Diamond JUBILEE Year

Plenty of Men's

OVERSHOES

The 4-Buckle Kind

\$3.75 and \$5.50

"Zipper" Overshoes \$6

Men's Alaska Rubbers 2.50 Men's 1-Buckle Overshoes 3.50

LOWER FLOOR—THE STORE FOR MEN

THE MEN'S STORE OF NEW ENGLAND

Wealth of Indian Song and Legend Collected in Arizona Pueblos

Dr. Derrick Lehmer, University of California Professor, Transcribes Themes of Primitive Melodies Reflecting Mountain, Forest, and Open Sky

BERKELEY, Calif., Feb. 1 (Staff Correspondence) A new wealth of Indian song and legend has been collected by Dr. Derrick Lehmer, professor of mathematics at the University of California. His excursion among the Hopi and Navajo Indians in Arizona has been rewarded by the discovery of data and facts bearing upon the character and customs of these people.

Dr. Lehmer is versed in musical transcription, and his collection of phonograph records of Indian songs is said to be one of the finest in America. Many of the crude themes of the Indian song he has transcribed to pieces of unusual beauty. However, he avoids artificiality, aiming to reproduce, not to imitate and distort melodies to make them merely pleasing to the ear.

Songs Need Modification
"The song of the Indian is as difficult to put into black and white as the call of a bird or the cry of a wild animal," says Dr. Lehmer. "There is a certain flavor which is sure to be lost in the transcription. Even if absolute accuracy in the representation were possible, it would not be available for purposes of art without some adjustments and modifications."

That the real Indian song is almost intolerable to the ear of the white man, Dr. Lehmer admits. This fact was clearly demonstrated in the recent performances of a group of 12 Indian chiefs from the Pueblos of New Mexico who entertained Bay City audiences with songs and dances of their native lore.

The songs were interesting, splendidly done according to Indian technique, and the effect was heightened by the colorfulness of costume, but they were not beautiful to the ear. With all their suggestiveness of mountain and forest and expanse of sky, these songs lacked both the tunefulness of a simple musical theme and any approach to the content of a symphonic poem.

Have Distinctive Background
Why the primitive melody of the Indian is not pleasing is explained by Dr. Lehmer: "The endless repetitions, the explosive interjections and the lack of accompanying harmony are enough to make the song intolerable. On the other hand to trim up these wild folk songs in all the sophistication of free verse is as absurd as it would be to dress up the Indian himself in a silk hat and tuxedo." The Indian song, Dr. Lehmer says, is born of a world about which we know little. Did we know we should understand and appreciate without perhaps preferring entirely his music to our own.

"Seven Indian Songs from the Yosemite Valley," is the collection recently published by Dr. Lehmer, who transcribed the songs from records made by the anthropology department of Miwok tribal music. He has written many Indian songs for piano and flute. It is his aim to treat in like manner the fragments gathered from the Indians in Arizona, molding them into lyrics and musical themes which will express Indian life as seen through the eyes of a sympathetic artist.

Music in Boston

Fox-Burgin-Bedetti Trio

The Fox-Burgin-Bedetti Trio (Felix Fox, Richard Burgin and Jean Bedetti) gave a concert last night in Jordan Hall. They played Arensky's Trio in D minor, Beethoven's Variations on "Ich bin der Schneider Kakadu" and Schumann's Trio in D minor. Arensky's Trio is graceful and facile music, bordering on the drawing-room type, and Beethoven's Variations may be classed among his most inconsequential compositions. Hence the principal musical fare of the evening consisted of Schumann's Trio, which was most unfortunately placed at the end of the program.

Chamber music is not too assiduously cultivated in Boston. Hence, much depends on such a group as the Fox-Burgin-Bedetti Trio, and to our way of thinking they have an important function to perform in the city's musical life. Not that the old and familiar should be sacrificed for the new, but after all music does progress, and whether they like it or not the public must be kept informed of this progress. But if the most advanced music is deemed inadvisable, there are many pieces (as Ravel's Trio, for example) which are not sufficiently familiar and which deserve, even demand, cultivation. The time spent upon such music as that of Arensky and the Variations of Beethoven (why not a single movement from one of his greater trios, if time presses?) would seem to be ill spent under the circumstances.

But fault-finding with the choice of progress is an easy matter, and after all one of little relative importance. The fact may not be disputed that the playing of Messrs. Fox, Burgin and Bedetti severely and collectively last night was of unusual excellence. Fire and abandon do not distinguish it, but perfection of detail, grace and elegance do. In the Adagio of Schumann's Trio only Mr. Bedetti seemed to comprehend the emotional depths of the music and to penetrate beneath its surface, and the Finale was given a tamer reading than the music would seem to demand. So, too, was

Symphony Concert

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, gave the third of its series of historical concerts in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, with this program: Wagner, Prelude to "Die Meistersinger"; Saint-Saëns, "Le Rouet d'Omphale"; Tchaikovsky, "Romeo and Juliet"; Overture-Fantasia Brahms...Symphony No. 1 in C minor.

Professor Spalding of Harvard again introduced the program with a brief talk on the developments of the period it represented. The audience was as large and attentive as at the previous concerts of this series. Mr. Koussevitzky's interpretations of the items from Wagner, Tchaikovsky and Brahms are already familiar, and therefore call for no extended comment. The conductor is always especially eloquent in the music of Tchaikovsky, but one could not feel yesterday that inasmuch as the program had not in any event been arranged according to chronology, it was unfortunate for the Russian composer that his work should follow so closely that of Wagner. Had they been placed the other way about, Mr. Koussevitzky's devotion would have had a greater reward. As it was, Tchaikovsky sounded like patchwork, after Wagner's finely spun tonal web. Saint-Saëns' entertaining tone-pictures was played methodically and effectively, though the Russian conductor could not quite realize the witty delicacy of the Frenchman. Mr. Koussevitzky seemed through

the first half of his program yesterday to feel a distaste for the sound of his higher strings. In the Wagner and in the Tchaikovsky he encouraged his brass to overwhelm them, to the sad detriment of balance. L. A. S.

Concert Postponed

The concert of the Boston Saxophone Orchestra, scheduled for this evening in Symphony Hall, has been postponed to next Sunday evening in the same hall.

Bituminous Coal Hut to Be Moved

Ordered From Common, Will
Locate at Stuart and
Arlington Streets

Removal of the portable building on Boston Common which has been used by the Smokeless Coal Operators' Association of West Virginia to demonstrate the use of bituminous coal for domestic heating, will take place next Monday, as soon after as weather conditions will permit, it was announced today by Denny B. Goode, secretary of the association.

About a week ago the Rev. Dr. Edward A. Horton, former chaplain of the Massachusetts Senate and also president of the Boston Common Association, made a formal request to the Park Commission to order the removal of the hut, charging that the proposition was a commercial one to aid the interests of a few concerns. The hut has been there two months, but is not there to promote the interest of any one or group of firms, Mr. Goode said. It is an educational project, he continued, for the benefit of New England citizens who wish to learn how to burn soft coal in their households.

Through the aid of the park commission, which is anxious to have the enterprise remain in the city, a plot of land has been obtained at the junction of Stuart and Arlington streets and Columbus Avenue.

MISS TALLEY READY FOR OPERA DEBUT

Kansas City Friends Going
to Metropolitan Opening

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 6 (Special Correspondence)—When Kansas City's own singer, Miss Marion Talley, only 18 years old, makes her debut at the Metropolitan Opera in New York on Feb. 17 a large delegation of the young girl's town people will be on hand to applaud. Miss Talley will appear as Glida in the opera "Rigoletto," a part to which she has given extensive study.

This lady had been a milliner and brought out several large boxes of trimming and several hat shapes. While she was getting them out she was explaining in the kindest way that she had noticed the lack of a hat and that as she had so much on hand it would be a real pleasure to fix up a hat. Needless to say the young mother went to church properly "hatted," thanks to the loving kindness of one who saw the need.

TO DISCUSS LEGISLATION

Pending legislation is to be discussed by the Massachusetts Council of Women at its February luncheon-meeting to be held next Friday at the Women's Republican Club, 40 Beacon Street. E. S. Cogswell, secretary of the pension commission, is to speak on pensions. Other bills of interest to the council will be discussed by Mrs. Sadie Lipner Shulman.

Members of Florists' Telegraph Delivery

Association
Tel. Back Bay 0401

Caplan
The Florist
333 Mass. Ave.
BOSTON.



Boston, Mass.
Special Correspondence

A WOMAN on a shopping trip down town stepped into a confectionery store to get a cup of chocolate. As she started to raise the cup, the cuff of her right sleeve hit the cup and sent it forward against her, overturning the hot liquid down the front of her coat and shoes.

She immediately started to get her handkerchief, but the clerk who had waited on her checked her, saying that he had already rung for the maid. In a moment the maid arrived, escorted the woman to a room at the rear of the store, where not only was her coat cleaned, but her shoes as well and her fabric gloves washed, the maid remarking about the latter, "You go and get your chocolate and by that time they will be dry."

She went back to the counter, where the clerk prepared a fresh cup of chocolate, for which she was not allowed to pay, and after drinking it she left the store as neat and trim as when she entered, grateful that the policy of this store was one of such gracious and kindly courtesy.

Elroy, Wis.
Special Correspondence

A YOUNG mother, whose means were small remained away from the church services because she had no hat. Being a stranger she was timid about attending dressed at all shabbily.

After a few weeks, however, she decided she could not afford to miss the services any longer—that she would go for a good reason, not for appearances. After attending the services a few times and being treated very friendly, she was surprised to receive a telephone call, requesting her to call at a house on her way down town. It was the home of one of the ladies met at church.

This lady had been a milliner and brought out several large boxes of trimming and several hat shapes. While she was getting them out she was explaining in the kindest way that she had noticed the lack of a hat and that as she had so much on hand it would be a real pleasure to fix up a hat. Needless to say the young mother went to church properly "hatted," thanks to the loving kindness of one who saw the need.

BOSTON HISTORY LINKED WITH BRIGGS COMPANY

Numbers, of people, not only in New England but in other parts of the country, in whose families the record of Richard Briggs & Co., makers in china and glassware, has long been associated with the older tradition in mercantile romance, learn with interest that the company which suspended its activities in 1918 will resume them in March at a new shop at 30-32 Newbury Street, Boston, under the name of Richard Briggs, Inc.

The business was founded in 1798, and for many years was conducted at

**Cantilever
Shoe** for Men
217 North Second Street
HARRISBURG, PA.

STIEFF
GRANDS PIANOS UPRIGHTS
HARRISBURG, PA.

DUNLOP-CORDS
"Ultimate Satisfaction"
Vulcanizing and Servicing
109 Tire Sales Co., Inc.
109 South 2nd Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
P. H. FURMAN, Mgr.
Both Phones 5109

NOW
During Our
Big February Sale
You can buy Goldsmith's
Quality Furniture at
big savings
Everything Reduced
GOLDSMITH'S
HARRISBURG, PA.

The
Wm. B. Schleisner Store
"Harrisburg's First
Fashion Shop"
Correct Attire
for the Gentlewoman
Harrisburg, Pa.

Doutrichs
Always Reliable
MEN'S
Clothing—Furnishings
320 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

the corner of School and Washington Streets. Great figures in the social and literary worlds of successive decades have gravitated to the shop where the proprietors successfully infused into its atmosphere some measure of broader horizons than the mere commercial selling of china and glass. Historic china found its way there, and it has not been impossible to find, among the choice contemporary stocks in the prevailing mode, pieces of china of value that perhaps could not be readily computed. Mr. Briggs will have in association with him in the new shop H. H. Halliday, formerly of New York.

COAL GIVEN AWAY IN STORM RELIEF WORK

Volunteers of America Supply
10,000 Bags

The Volunteers of America have broken records for winter relief since the blizzard of last Thursday. Commencing early the day of the storm the Volunteers have been busy distributing free coal to needy families and more than 10,000 bags of fuel have been given away.

A great deal of this free fuel was distributed at the Volunteers' headquarters, 39 Howard Street, and was dragged away on sleds and trucks by youngsters. Much more of it was delivered into homes by the Volunteers' truck. In the case of elderly folks dependent on the organization for help throughout the year, bags containing 100 pounds of hard coal was left at their homes, along with a big basket of food. More than 100 pairs of shoes and an equal number of pairs of rubbers and overshoes were given to children who otherwise would be unable to go to school. Stockings, caps, mittens and bed quilts were among other material distributed by the organization during the storm.

Men out of employment have been assisted in securing work during the storm and in many of these cases the Volunteers supplied the men with ear coverings and mittens so that they might be able to take advantage of the work. These men have also been provided with free meals and beds while looking for work.

Col. Walter Duncan announces that the Volunteers will continue to distribute free coal as fast as their funds will allow and as long as it is possible to secure the fuel. He wishes to extend his thanks to the following coal companies who have made it possible to distribute the free coal by giving the Volunteers good service and low prices: Batchelder Brothers, Adams Coal & Wood Company, Tremont Coal Company and the Independent Coal Company.

EMERSON RECITAL FOR JUNIORS

A public recital will be given by members of the junior class of Emerson College of Oratory tomorrow morning at 11:15 o'clock, in the Huntington Chambers Hall. The following program will be given: "Polly Callender, Tory," by Margaret Henderson, Helen Lynch; "The Prince of Court Painters," by Constance D. Carey; "My Lady, Phoebe Dowdy," by Penrod's Busy Day," by Booth Tarkington, Ada Riggs; "Mary Rose," Act Two, by Barrie, Laura Shepherd.

Alfahl and Olney, Inc.
Tailors
Five thirty-one Board Street.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHANAHAN
FIREPROOF STORAGE
for Household Goods
MOVING AND PACKING
2460 5th Ave. 7535 Penn Ave.
1185 Schenley—Phones—6804 Franklin
PITTSBURGH, PA.

**HOFFMANN
LUMBER
CO**
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Frank & Seder
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Ready!
With Advance
Showing of
Women's and Misses'
New
Spring Suits

"the home beautiful"

At this season of the year thoughts turn most readily to furnishing new homes and brightening old ones, hence a timely moment to visit "The Home Beautiful," which is a true inspiration in home furnishings, without being an extravagance. A model five-room home—in Italian villa style—artistically conceived and executed by means of well-chosen furnishings and appointments.

In compliment to the February Furniture Sale the apartment has been entirely refurnished and redecorated.

The 20% Discount on All Furniture
Continues Throughout This Month

BOGGS & BUHL
PITTSBURGH

STRONG ALUMNI BODY FOR B. U.

University's New President
to Speed Organization of
12,000 Graduates

Closer relations among alumni and between the alumni and the university will be a goal of the administration of Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, new president of Boston University, it was announced today.

"The building up of a strong alumni body is one of my sincerest hopes," he declared in making the announcement. "Boston University has close to 12,000 graduates, in all parts of the world, and they are all intensely loyal. But in the main, they are unorganized. Closer organization, I know, would be welcomed by these graduates."

"Such organization would enable the university's alumni to enjoy the full fellowship which university alumni should enjoy, and would facilitate greatly our keeping them informed of what is going on at the university. It goes without saying that they are intensely interested in the university's progress."

Full-Time Secretary

Complete plans for the alumni organization were not announced, as it was said they are not as yet completed. Among the hopes of the administration, however, is the establishment of the office of full-time alumni secretary. Such a secretary would keep the alumni in touch with the university, both through visits, speaking tours and other means. The forming of local alumni organizations all over the country in places where two or more graduates of the university are situated is another project which it is hoped to put through. There are already several local alumni organizations in existence now, but in countless places throughout the country no regional organization exists.

Members of the present alumni organization are strongly backing the administration's plan for further organization of the alumni. Graduates of the university upon receiving degrees automatically become members of the various chapters of the "university convocation."

At a recent meeting representatives of all the alumni chapters expressed their approval of the new alumni plans and appointed a committee to aid in working out details.

Alumni Co-operating

The proposal to establish a full-time alumni secretary has been held in abeyance for several years, after having been requested by the alumni themselves. The plan was approved by the trustees at the time, but it was found impossible to secure a secretary. It was recently an-

Schenley Men's Shop

Hats Haberdashery
HECK & GEORGE
Schenley Apt.
Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**John M. Roberts
& Son Co.**

"Pittsburgh's Newest and
Largest Jewelry Store"
429-431 Wood St. at Diamond St.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

the ROSENBAUM
PITTSBURGH, PA.

All Linen
Colored Bordered
**TABLE
CLOTHS**

(With Six Napkins to Match)
Remarkable Sale—at about
regular wholesale prices—

\$2.95
for the set

Truly phenomenal! Think of it!
A 50x50-inch all pure linen
colored bordered table cloth and
6 napkins to match—sent pre-
paid for \$2.95. Imported linens.
Closely woven. Sold at a price
you ordinarily pay for cotton
cloths.

Solid colors of blue, rose or
gold—cream linen with pretty
colored borders.

"the home beautiful"

At this season of the year thoughts turn most readily to furnishing new homes and brightening old ones, hence a timely moment to visit "The Home Beautiful," which is a true inspiration in home furnishings, without being an extravagance. A model five-room home—in Italian villa style—artistically conceived and executed by means of well-chosen furnishings and appointments.

In compliment to the February Furniture Sale the apartment has been entirely refurnished and redecorated.

The 20% Discount on All Furniture
Continues Throughout This Month

BOGGS & BUHL
PITTSBURGH

GOV. LEN SMALL LOSES HIS PLEA

Illinois Supreme Court In-
sists He Account for
State Funds

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 9 (AP)—The Illinois Supreme Court has denied a rehearing to Len Small, Governor, and reaffirmed its previous ruling that he must account to the State for approximately \$1,100,000, as estimated, in interest on State funds loaned while he was State Treasurer. The decision revived reports that the Governor's political opponents would attempt his impeachment.

The decision was another marker in the Governor's career as chief executive, in which he was once charged with criminal conspiracy, but was acquitted by a jury; was bitterly criticized in his campaign of 1924, but was re-elected and carried with him a \$100,000,000 hard roads bond issue.

The interest suit, like the conspiracy case, was begun while Edward J. Brundage was Attorney-General, and was started in the circuit court of Sangamon County at Springfield. It now will be returned there for a finding of a master in chancery on the accounting.

No appeal to the United States Supreme Court is believed here to be possible, but how the accounting procedure under the direction of the Circuit Court will require is not known.

The crown of the interest suit was the existence or non-existence of the "Grand Park Bank," which the Governor's opponents contended was fictitious and used as a means of loaning state funds, which, with renewed loans, approximated \$30,000,000, to Chicago packers. The Governor's counsel maintained that at that time a private bank could be started by any individual, and that in fact the late Senator E. C. Curtis and V. C. Curtis, friends of the Governor, did operate such a bank. The Supreme Court was divided, two justices dissenting.

EDMUNDS & JONES INCOME
Edmunds & Jones believed here to be charged and federal taxes, equal after preference dividends, to \$4.28 a share earned on 50,000 no-par common shares, compared with \$254.93, or \$529 a share, on 40,000 shares in 1924.

Remount Your Diamonds in Platinum

CHARLES H. HAMBLEY
Diamond Importer
916 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia
Established 1894
ESTIMATES DESIGNS

GIFTS

BRASS TOASTING FORK \$1.50
Many Designs
Other Useful Gifts in Brass

THE CUT-GLASS SHOP
A. HOYLE
Rittenhouse 6749, PHILADELPHIA

THE MAIN LINE NATIONAL BANK of WAYNE

This Bank has banking service to sell and invites your business and ability to provide something on the basis of its willingness more than ample perfunctory routine operations.

THE MAIN LINE BANKING INSTITUTION

Total Resources More Than
\$10,000,000.00

**THE MERION TITLE and
TRUST COMPANY**

ARMORE BALACYNWYD
NARBERTH

Gross
STYLISH STOUT
Garments for
Matron and Maid
of Generous Figure

SPLENDID VALUES

COATS and DRESSES
for STOUT WOMEN
who wear sizes 40 to 56 1/2
Thirtieth and Sansom
—Philadelphia—

Fresher by a Day

At 5 A. M. the cows
are milked. At 5 A. M.
tomorrow the milk is
delivered to your door-
step. Truly a remark-
able achievement made
possible by our
fleet of glass-lined
wonder trucks. All
Scott-Powell milk is
better, sweeter and

"Fresher by a Day"

45th and Parrish Sts.
Philadelphia
Telephone Preston 1920

SCOTT-POWELL "A" MILK

**BONWIT
TELLER & CO.**
Chestnut at Thirteenth
Philadelphia

EVERYTHING IS

DARK BLUE

FOR THIS

IN-BETWEEN

SEASON

DARK BLUE DRESSES

45.00 to 65.00

THE MAIN LINE NATIONAL BANK of WAYNE

Total Resources More Than
\$10,000,000.00

**THE MERION TITLE and
TRUST COMPANY**

ARMORE BALACYNWYD
NARBERTH

Gross
STYLISH STOUT
Garments for
Matron and Maid
of Generous Figure

SPLENDID VALUES

COATS and DRESSES
for STOUT WOMEN
who wear sizes 40 to 56 1/2
Thirtieth and Sansom
—Philadelphia—

Fresher by a Day

At 5 A. M. the cows
are milked. At 5 A. M.
tomorrow the milk is
delivered to your door-
step. Truly a remark-
able achievement made
possible by our
fleet of glass-lined
wonder trucks. All
Scott-Powell milk is
better, sweeter and

"Fresher by a Day"

45th and Parrish Sts.
Philadelphia
Telephone Preston 1920

SCOTT-POWELL "A" MILK

At 5 A. M. the cows
are milked. At 5 A. M.
tomorrow the milk is
delivered to your door-
step. Truly a remark-
able achievement made
possible by our
fleet of glass-lined
wonder trucks. All
Scott-Powell milk is
better, sweeter and

"Fresher by a Day"

45th and Parrish Sts.
Philadelphia
Telephone Preston 1920

SCOTT-POWELL "A" MILK

At 5 A. M. the cows
are milked. At 5 A. M.
tomorrow the milk is
delivered to your door-
step. Truly a remark-
able achievement made
possible by our
fleet of glass-lined
wonder trucks. All
Scott-Powell milk is
better, sweeter and

"Fresher by a Day"

45th and Parrish Sts.
Philadelphia
Telephone Preston 1920

SCOTT-POWELL "A" MILK

At 5 A. M. the cows
are milked. At 5 A. M.
tomorrow the milk is
delivered to your door-
step. Truly a remark-
able achievement made
possible by our
fleet of glass-lined
wonder trucks. All
Scott-Powell milk is
better, sweeter and

"Fresher by a Day"

45th and Parrish Sts.
Philadelphia
Telephone Preston 1920

SCOTT-POWELL "A" MILK

SUNSET STORIES

Little Wonder at Getting Up in the Morning

Alarm clocks are made to give warning. And make people get out of beds. They whirr-r-r-r. And they blurr-r-r-r. And they seem to say "Grr-r-r-r!" It's time to get up, sleepy-heads!"

But it's fun to be up in the morning. It's jolly to jump out of beds. It's a joy. Here's another fine day for folks who are not sleepy-heads."

WHEN Johnny went to sleep he had been thinking how, that morning, he had gone to sleep again after his mother called him, and been late for breakfast, and almost late for school, and his father had said something about getting an alarm clock. Johnny didn't want an alarm clock, and he was thinking about it when he went to sleep.

The next thing Johnny knew, he opened one eye and saw it was just after sunrise, and quite a bit earlier than he usually got up. "If I get up now," said Johnny to himself, "I'll be up and surprised mother, and everybody will know that I don't need any alarm clock. So he hopped out of bed and dressed himself."

It was fine to be up so early. Johnny went to the window and looked out. The sky was pink, and the snow was white, and there was nobody in sight except a stout lady in a fur and a stout gentleman in an ulster who stood on the sidewalk looking up at the window. And it was

so quiet he could hear what they were saying. "There he is!" said the stout lady. "There's Johnny. Didn't I tell you? Oh, he's a little wonder at getting up in the morning, that boy!"

"You did tell me," said the stout gentleman. "But I'd rather have stayed in my nice warm bed myself."

"It's worth the trouble," said the stout lady, "to see any boy get up so early in the morning."

"I dare say it is," said the stout gentleman. "But once is enough for me. Don't expect me to get up early every morning just to see that little wonder get up."

"He doesn't do it every morning," said the stout lady. "But he certainly doesn't need an alarm clock."

"Now that I've seen him," said the stout gentleman, "I think I'll go home and have another nap. I'll just lie down with my clothes on."

"I believe I'll go home and have a little nap, too," said the stout lady. So the stout lady and the stout gentleman waved their hands to Johnny and went off down the street.

"I think that's a first-rate idea," said Johnny to himself. "I guess I'll lie down with my clothes on and have a little nap. And then when mother comes I'll be all dressed."

But when his mother called him as usual Johnny, to his astonishment, wasn't all dressed. There he was in bed and just waking up. But he remembered about the alarm clock and jumped right out of bed.

The Library

Books Reach Quixote Island

WHEN the last box of books had been unpacked, and the contents, worn and new, grave and gay, stretched in double rows, and tiers on the rough board shelves, the hilltop shack in British Columbia was furnished. True, the sewing machine, topped by an enormous dictionary and an atlas, stood in the kitchen, with a magazine and paper stand beside the china shelves. Geoffrey of Monmouth and Malory had scarcely been put side by side, jostled by Chaucer, when, in the midst of a northern downpour, a knock sounded on the new board door.

It opened on a figure drenched through the regulation rainy day outfit of Quixote Island—the legs and shoulders being wrapped in grain sacks, with one worn downpour, a pulled over the face. Though the costume was the costume of Quixote, the voice that issued from the improvised garment was, surprisingly, the voice of Oxford.

Apologetically the visitor explained that he had heard that she had arrived with many boxes of books, and being a poet, as well as a returned soldier-preceptor, in need of a book of reference, he had tramped seven miles over mountain trail and logging skid-road to ask if she had Dante's "Inferno."

Now, her own illuminated vellum Dante having gone in a moment of war-time sacrifice to a superfluity sale to swell a fund of war-fund, the hostess shook her head. "Since we haven't the 'Inferno,' will 'Paradise Lost' do, instead?" called the daughter of the house, dreamily from the depths of a book, and then joined in the laugh that broke the ice, and welcomed the visitor to a place by the stove.

After an excited forage through the shelves, he went off with a kit bag full of old friends, to try his luck at another house down the road. There, the hostess had seen the big green book that at auction, she had held temptingly out, as "Dante by Door," and she shared the poet's hope that it would be—as it was—gladly lent, and carried back all the way across the island.

So it was at once apparent that if one could not carry away doubtless and pieces of eight from this Spanish island of romance in the north Pacific, one had brought still better treasure there. From the borrowings that went on, from log cabin to shack, and shack to ranch house, all through that winter, grew the community library work.

The Government Traveling Library. The Provincial Government having a traveling library service, it was decided to ask for regular shipments of books, and these were promptly and gladly supplied. The range in these libraries is wide, from fairy tales to the newest technical works, and an effort always made to meet the needs of each rural community, sharing in the service. When Quixote Islanders, by their eager lists of "wanted" books, stood revealed as enthusiastic readers, the lists arrived marked "special," surprising even the most child-like acceptor of government supplies, by the quality as well as the large proportion of requested volumes.

"Ask Your Neighbor" FAMILY WASH Ironed, ready to wear. THE NEW WAY LAUNDRY CO., Inc. West Phila. Plant Belmont 6154 Germantown Plant Germantown 7300 Media 1175 Wilmington 739-J Atlantic City Marine 6534-W

18th & Chestnut Sts. 12th & Market Sts. 5600 Germantown Ave. Philadelphia Atlantic City, N. J.—

There is also an occasional library lent by the Presbyterian Coast Mission to choose from—this last, a more popular selection, chiefly fiction, wanted to appeal to the "tired business man" of the adjacent logging camps.

Charging Books to Borrowers. Nominally, the volunteer librarian on mail days sits over the card catalog two hours, but who could be so patient with the "tired business man" where, after all, books are vague? As long as one is sure that it is morning or afternoon, as the case may be, the mere name of the hour does not matter. Of course, if the borrower's heat to civilization must be caught, it is as well to keep timepieces wound approximately in accord with the postmaster's watch, but, as a general thing, the librarian's 2 o'clock may be your "one" or "half-past" either, so she waits until all likely patrons are served.

First comes the owner of the Dante, dashing in his wagon with the new box of books, which he has voluntarily carted from the wharf. Someone else has thoughtfully brought a screwdriver, and in a few minutes the case has been unpacked and the books put on the shelves, ready for all comers.

Page's "Letters," Wells' "Outline of History," "The History of Man," "most of the new novels, worth while or not, but wanted, Barrie's and Drinkwater's plays, Rupert Brooke and other old poets, old and new, and several magnificent books of travel, have all come this way. It has been a joy to handle the wonderful editions of children's books, Stevenson, Field, Hans Andersen and all that goodly company, with Maxfield Parrish, Jessie Wilcox Smith, Arthur Rackham and Edmund Dulac illustrations.

The poet's wife arrives. Genius is burning on the pre-emption and the poet could not leave his penpower, but he'd like some Conrad's, having sailed the seven seas with Conrad, but had not read his books. She herself would like a practical book on baking, these Canadian stoves having ways of their own, and her Mrs. Beeton being much

SPECIAL Permanent Waving Entire Head, \$10 No extra charge for shampoo. MARCUS FRIEDL 278 S. 52nd Street Open Evenings Phone Granite 3576 Philadelphia, Pa.

Charge Accounts Solicited Mitchell Fletcher Co.

Bon Bon Valentines 75c to \$2.50

18th & Chestnut Sts. 12th & Market Sts. 5600 Germantown Ave. Philadelphia Atlantic City, N. J.—

Now Jure of the Better Grade ARE PRICED RIGHT The J. Siefert 1730 Chestnut St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Special Jap Mink Coats

too lavish for wilderness conditions. But American measurement, which prevailed in the ordinary cook-book on the shelves, being beyond her, she decides that an English Vegetable Cookery is the only thing nearing her wishes.

An ex-missionary to India is charmed to find a book on that country. Another man eases the heavy pack of groceries from his shoulders. He has rowed for an hour from his distant inlet to a trail, trudging that for two miles before striking the main road, and then three more miles has he had of that, before reaching the post office. Now, after stocking up with provisions and mail he is on his way back. With luck, he can sail in this breeze, and reach his inlet before dark, where a solitary point of light, high up on the hillside will mark his lonely wife's vigil in her tent. The only woman for miles, she fills her spare time with reading, so her husband adds double the regulation quota to his already heavy pack. But his pleasure at finding "I Can Remember R. L. Stevenson" (for he can't too), is reward enough for the extra toil.

And so it goes, till 20 or so have exchanged their books and met their neighbors.

Reading and Meeting Benefits. Everyone is not always pleased, however. Sometimes the supply of novels does not go round, and sometimes those that do go round are complained about. The adverse comments range from the usual "Gimme somepin' lighter than that. We're busy folks and we ain't got no time to read heavy stuff," to the plaintive regret of the lady who found modern writers "Too bloomin' true to life. Glamour was what she wanted, and she could not see it in the country where she lived. But, as might not be expected, the people who have no time to read are the people who, as the years go by, get the least accomplished on their homesteads."

Magazines are carried miles and exchanged at the library, and gradually women's institute meetings, and farmers' friendly conversations over the bookcase are bringing a closer knowledge of neighbors, as well as of book friends, and the outside world to this community. And all because one day a poet wandered forth in search of Dante.

Laugh and the World Laughs with You

Oh, chemists, please investigate, And drop me just a line, I'd like to know what carbonate? And where did iodine? —Boston Transcript.

Oh, "radiists," please investigate And drop me just a line, I'd like to know what generate? And where did neutrodyne? —

"I didn't see you in church last Sunday." "Don't doubt it. I took up the collection." —Mell Hop.

Landlady: "You seem to be musically inclined, Mr. Jones. I have so often heard you singing while taking your morning bath." Roomer: "I do enjoy music, but the reason I sing in the bathroom is because the door won't lock." —Copper's Weekly.

"Now that you've seen my son and heir," said the proud young father, "which side of the house do you think he resembles?" "Well," said his astonished bachelor friend, "his full beauty isn't developed yet, but surely you don't suggest that he—er—looks like the side of a house, do you?" —T.H. Bits.

"Tell me of your earlier educational difficulties." "Well, I lived half a mile from the school, and we had no car!" —

GREETING CARDS For All Occasions Printing Engraving Die Stamping Office Supplies Steel Filing Cabinets C. F. DECKER STATIONER 24 South 15th St., Philadelphia

Better Hats where Fashion's dictates are exemplified, at \$5.00 and up. 1118 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, Pa.

Established 1823 Charge Accounts Solicited E. Bradford Clarke Co. 1520 Chestnut St., Philadelphia

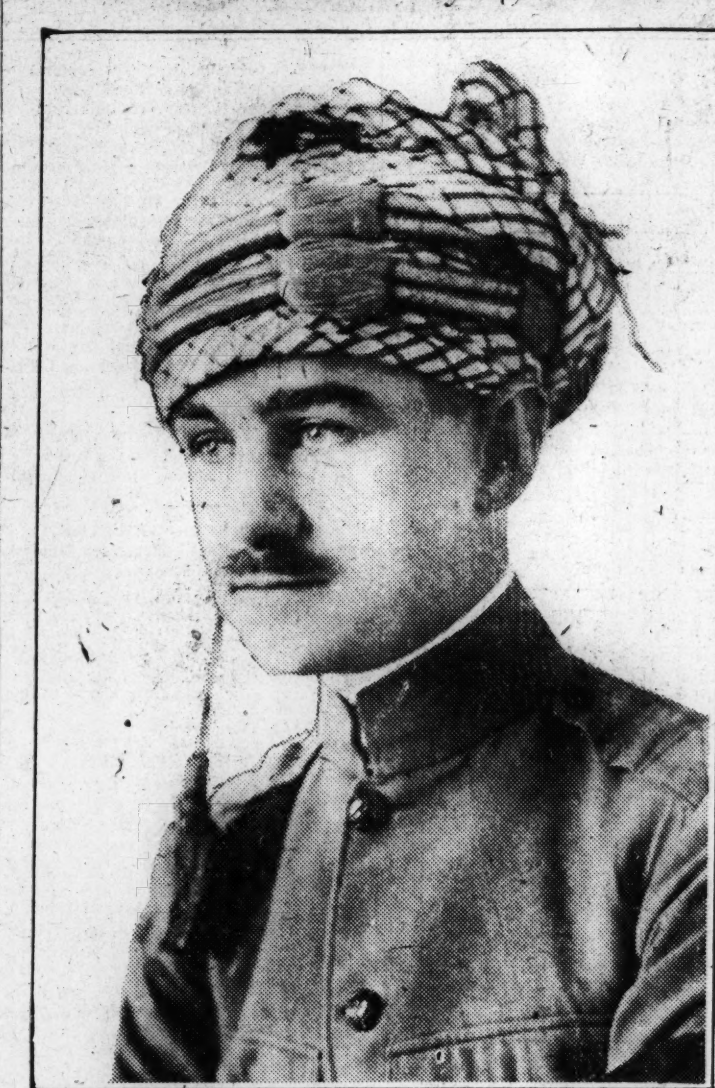
BUCKWHEAT CAKES AND SAUSAGE Pure Old Fashioned Buckwheat 10c lb., 12-lb. bag \$1.00 Delicious Tender Sausage All Pork Sausage, 42c lb. Pure Vermont Maple Syrup \$1.00 qt., \$3.50 gal. Strictly Family Grocers for Over 100 Years

Rugs and Carpets The kind you are looking for and of which you may be justly proud. Woven in our own great Mills and sold in all the leading cities, the Hardwick and Magee Wiltons stand unrivalled.

Of special interest are our personally selected importations of—Oriental Rugs

Hardwick & Magee Co. 1200 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Deserts Are His Flying Fields



Lowell Thomas, American, Flew From Egypt to Jerusalem in 40 Minutes, a Trip That Took the Children of Israel 40 Years. Mr. Thomas is Among the First to Make an Airplane Flight in Desolate Areas of the Near East.

CARNARVON RAISES SCHOOL-LEAVING AGE

Maintenance Allowances to Be Granted for Children

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Carnarvonshire Education Committee has taken an important step in connection with the older scholars in their schools. Not long ago this authority decided to raise the school-leaving age to 15. Only one other authority has gone as far as this, the leaving age for the country generally being 14.

Following upon this, the authority has now decided to give grants to parents of children between the ages of 14 and 15 in aid of their maintenance. It is recognized that the food and clothing of boys and girls at that age is an expensive matter to working-class parents. Growing youths and maidens eat plenty, wear out many clothes and boots and, further, need money for recreation and general culture if they are to take a proper interest and share in the social life appropriate to their age.

In order to help parents in this respect, weekly maintenance allowances will be granted. The amounts are not great, but the importance of the decision lies in the fact that it provides a precedent which will possibly be followed all over the country before many years have passed.

10,000 LETTER HEADS \$27.50 Hammermill Bond—20 lbs. White F. O. B. PHILADELPHIA WALTER HUNTER COMPANY JAMES F. MASON 1721 Ransdell Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LACES Dressmaker Retiring From Business will sell remaining stock of fine imported laces for gowns. White, Ecru, Gold, Silver One-half wholesale price. 5025 Akron Street, Frankford, Phila. Telephone Jefferson 1743

Established 1823 Charge Accounts Solicited E. Bradford Clarke Co. 1520 Chestnut St., Philadelphia

BUCKWHEAT CAKES AND SAUSAGE Pure Old Fashioned Buckwheat 10c lb., 12-lb. bag \$1.00 Delicious Tender Sausage All Pork Sausage, 42c lb. Pure Vermont Maple Syrup \$1.00 qt., \$3.50 gal. Strictly Family Grocers for Over 100 Years

Rugs and Carpets The kind you are looking for and of which you may be justly proud. Woven in our own great Mills and sold in all the leading cities, the Hardwick and Magee Wiltons stand unrivalled.

Of special interest are our personally selected importations of—Oriental Rugs

Hardwick & Magee Co. 1200 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

1200 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

the beauties of the land in which they lived, although they hoped that the tourists would notice them!

Sports to Be Fostered. Libraries, the encouragement of music, the increase of outdoor sports, were necessary in their rural districts. Healthy amusement needed to be fostered. The children seemed to know no games, not even "hide and seek," although Mrs. Hughes said she had heard that they were taught games at school. Amusements were not considered necessary for girls or women—conversation was to be their only pleasure. There were hardly any indoor games in the country, except "spoil five" or "nap," and a man had no chance of getting even a game of billiards.

Nugent, Harris, organizer and lecturer of the Village Club and Institute of Great Britain, stated that he had spent 30 years in England trying to help forward an English rural policy, on lines corresponding to those which had produced such marked results in Denmark. That same problem was before many nations today. The problem of rural Ireland was: How can the lives of those who live in the rural districts be made less solitary, fuller of opportunity, freer from drudgery, more comfortable, happier, and more attractive.

Lack of Social Centers. In rural Ireland today there was little to encourage the proper development of the use of the leisure of the people. Absence of social centers, in which all members of the community could meet on equal footing, was a great hindrance. They would have electric light all over the country in a year or two. Good light helped education, and good education helped underlings. The important part that good light could play in furthering social work could not be overestimated. There should be organized propaganda to bring home to the rural population the importance of the utilization of the power and light that would be available to all.

The leisure problem in rural Ireland could not be solved by piecemeal attempts. A vital necessity was a social center, in which would be housed all the local voluntary organizations, with ample space for lectures, study circles, drama, music, gymnastics, social gatherings, etc. Nothing could be done in one of these directions until the greatest hindrance of all was removed—the pessimism that prevailed among all classes and classes in Ireland.

There is no country in Europe, Mr. Harris declared, that presented such enormous possibilities for development as Ireland, which could be made one of the richest and happiest countries in the world.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETS GAIN. BOZEMAN, Mont., Feb. 6 (Special Correspondence).—Farm and live stock products valued at more than \$1,500,000 were sold in Montana during the last calendar year through farmers' co-operative marketing organizations developed as the result of activities of extension agents, according to a summary issued by J. C. Taylor, director of the Montana extension service. This shows that there were 82 such organizations operating in 13 counties of the State and having a total membership of 4093.

IRELAND LACKS OUTDOOR SPORT. Leisure of People Not Utilized—Want of Social Centers a Hindrance. DUBLIN, Jan. 29 (Special Correspondence).—The dullness of life in country districts in Ireland, with its isolation and lack of opportunity for self-improvement, was discussed at a conference on applied Christianity in Dublin recently. The problem, it was declared, could only be solved by comprehensive and co-ordinated efforts linking up the home, the elementary school and the village clubs or social center.

The view put forward by Mrs. Hughes of Tipperary was that Ireland was one of the most beautiful countries of the world, but that the people had not yet begun to enjoy

Established 1898 H. F. MUSCHAMP & CO. Insurance Drexel Building S. E. Cor. 5th and Chestnut Sts. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Tatum & Tatum MAIN LINE REALTORS 1005 Lancaster Avenue Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania Bryn Mawr 1540 West End Trust-Building So. Penn. St. and Broad St. Philadelphia, Pa.

W. J. FRENCH 5665 Windsor Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Builder of Homes and High Grade Furniture

Scarborough & Co. REAL ESTATE Insurance and Mortgages Rittenhouse 2258 Packard Building, PHILADELPHIA NEW LAUNDRY SERVICES Economy Service—Everything machine ironed 12c lb. Neckties, Shirts, separately finished, 3c each. The Laundry That Guarantees Suits

Broad & Glenwood Aves., Phila. Tel. Tioza 4644

Have you ever tried "Philadelphia Scrapple?" A delicious breakfast dish these cold mornings. Let us send you a six pound can for \$1.00. Delivered to your door. Directions for preparing enclosed.

A. H. March Packing Company Bridgeport, Pennsylvania

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER PHILADELPHIA Buy Furniture Now Our Entire Stock in the Semi-Annual Sale

Every piece of Furniture is sold under the guarantee represented by our Seal of Confidence, and every piece sold this month will be at less than the fair regular price. The reductions range from 10 to 50 per cent—the latter, as a rule, on odd pieces—but many of our largest and most attractive purchases are marked at savings of 25 to 33 1-3 per cent. Sale prices on Living-Room Suits, \$142.50 to \$653.00. Bedroom Suits, \$144.50 to \$1597.50. Dining-Room Suits, \$197.50 to \$1480.00. A great many of our good customers take advantage of our DEFERRED PAYMENT PLAN—a partial payment now and the remainder in equal monthly amounts. Strawbridge & Clothier—Furniture, Third Floor; Metal Seditate and Bedding, Floor 2 1/2 East

SEAL OF CONFIDENCE

VICTORIAN PARLIAMENT EMBROIDERED OVER TAX BILL

Upper and Lower House Send Bill Back and Forth, Till Minister Amends Proposal, Which Legislative Council Then Accepts

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic., Jan. 9.—What threatened to develop into a crisis that would end either in a dissolution of the Victorian State Parliament or in the Labor Party coming into power was recently averted by the Composite Ministry led by J. Allan (Premier, Country Party), and Sir Alexander Peacock, Treasurer, Nationalist, receding from a position it found to be untenable.

Under the Constitution of Victoria the Legislative Assembly is the only House that can initiate money bills. The Legislative Council can neither initiate nor amend such legislation. It can merely "suggest." The trouble arose in regard to proposals for increased taxation brought down by the Government. By raising the income tax it was hoped to secure

£287,000 a year in additional revenue. The increases were accepted by the Legislative Assembly, though opposed by Labor members. When the bill was sent on to the Legislative Council that body, exercising its function as a "chamber of review," suggested that the rates of taxation previously in existence be adhered to, and sent the measure back to the Assembly.

The Government refused to accept the recommendation, and sent the bill back to the Council in its original form. The Upper House adhered to the attitude it had previously adopted, and returned the measure to the Assembly. This process was repeated three times, but before the bill went to the Council for the last time Mr. Allan issued a warning that if the Upper House remained obdurate only two alternatives would remain—a dissolution or a Labor Government. Even this threat failed to move the Council, which returned the bill to the Assembly, still with the same suggestion.

A period ensued during which negotiations by unofficial representatives of the contending Houses were carried on. These seemed doomed to failure, but just when everyone was expecting the resignation of the Ministry to be announced, the treasurer submitted an amendment reducing the amount of the increase on income tax from 1d. to 1/2d. in the pound, and the total annual increase from £287,000 to £145,500. This was accepted by the Legislative Council and the crisis was averted. The Government got through the business that remained, and so safely into recess. As it is extremely improbable that Parliament will be called together before July, the Ministry seems assured of at least six months in office.

AUSTRALIA SEEKING OIL FIELDS IN PAPUA

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Jan. 9 (Special Correspondence).—Various expeditions have traversed all parts of Australia considered to have any likelihood of being proved oil-bearing, and in no instance has there been sufficient encouragement from the trial borings to warrant any considerable expenditure. In Papua, New Guinea, however, the position is different. Perhaps a dozen Australian syndicates and companies have searched for oil in different parts of Papua, and several have found it. What has now to be demonstrated is its existence in commercial quantities.

The latest reports strengthen the belief that the highest hopes will be realized. One syndicate, set out by a Sydney syndicate has just returned, and its reports have resulted in additional boring plant being sent forth to sink four bores to a depth of over 4000 feet each. It is considered that this work will supply the answers to all questions. Further encouragement is afforded by the statement that the Dutch have been drawing oil from wells in their territory not more than 100 miles from the locality of the venture under notice.

BethOoke and Prepared Semi-Bituminous Coal the two best substitutes for Anthracite Delivered in N. Philadelphia by JOHN T. CRAIG & CO., Wayne June. Represented by J. P. STEINLE 47 Montana Street Phone Cier 5529 MT. AIRY, PHILADELPHIA

GENUINE Colonial Furniture Photos by Request Will match or reproduce pieces to meet your individual requirements. W. J. FRENCH 5665 Windsor Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Builder of Homes and High Grade Furniture

And now—Abbottmaid in individual slices The same de luxe quality—the same unusual flavor combinations—in the new Abbottmaid package containing six or eight parchment-wrapped slices. So convenient for parties. Your Abbott dealer has the famous sealed pint carton, too. At your nearest Abbott dealer—or Phone Lombard 9400.

ABBOTT'S ALDERNEY DAIRIES, Inc. Philadelphia and Seashore

Abbottmaid the de luxe ICE CREAM IN SEALED PINT PACKAGES ONLY

1122-1124 Chestnut Street PHILADELPHIA DEWEES Quality and Standard Famous Over Half a Century

Our February Anniversary Event Celebrating Sixty-Eight Years of Old-Time Integrity Offers many special items of merchandise at less than regular prices, during this Anniversary Month.

There is no richer, fresher milk than our "A" Milk

SUPPLEE ICE CREAM "Notice the Flavor" Special Prices for Social Affairs

SUPPLEE-WILLS-JONES PHILADELPHIA

CAMDEN CHESTER ATLANTIC CITY JENKINTOWN MERCHANTVILLE DARY—OCEAN CITY

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A Lincoln Mosaic

A Review by

IDA M. TARBELL

Author of "The Life of Abraham Lincoln," "The Presidents of Lincoln," etc.

Abraham Lincoln: The Prairie Years, by Carl Sandburg. 2 vols. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$10.

FOR many years the writer of these paragraphs has been a student of Abraham Lincoln's life, gathering her findings at intervals into articles and books. The experience has increasingly whetted her appetite for the findings of other students. Each new contribution starts a train of questions: Any new facts, or new angles on established ones? Any clearing up of doubtful points? Are there illuminations, enlargements? What does it do to the man? Leave him where he stood, add to, belittle, magnify, obscure?

That is, a fresh Lincoln contribution is an event, though none has ever turned out so big an event, so distinguished and unusual, as Carl Sandburg's "Prairie Years." The first 52 years of Abraham Lincoln's life—dropping him as he leaves Illinois in February of 1861 for his first inauguration as President of the United States.

It is a voluminous work—upward of 500,000 words—based on a long continued, widely extended study of all sorts of sources—printed, word of mouth, on the spot. It is doubtful if anyone has ever combed these Illinois years as thoroughly as Carl Sandburg; and certainly no one since William Herndon and H. C. Whitney has been as well placed as he for such combing.

Born in Galesburg, Ill., his schooling, his newspaper work—for he is a newspaper man—his poetry, have all grown out of the country to which Lincoln belonged. He grew up with men who had known Abraham Lincoln, and as years went on he constantly met in one part of Illinois or another more such men—farmers, shopkeepers, newspaper editors, ministers, politicians. For years on trains, in country hotels, in Chicago newspaper offices and clubs, Carl Sandburg has been absorbing Abraham Lincoln. And meantime he has been studying every scrap of printed material, every item of Lincolniana on which he could get his eyes, hobnobbing especially with those who like himself had a passion for the man and his times.

And here is his book, the work of 30 years, he says. The result is remarkable. He must have carried on a systematic sorting and correlating of materials as he collected, ever to have been able to handle the great mass in the manner he has. Nobody but a poet—and a poet of Carl Sandburg's school—would have attempted what he has. It is not a biography, it is rather a noble, orderly repository, a storehouse of Lincoln material. Facts, traditions, scenes, songs, criticisms, poems, ideas—what was in the mind of the man in the community where Lincoln found himself at the moment, but in the country, in the world—all these things he has gathered and from them made a tremendous picture—not a tapestry, closely woven, not a painting—rather a mosaic, made by fitting little pieces to little pieces, fitting them exactly and perfectly, and cementing them by his genius into something permanent, grandiose, impressive—even if you are conscious as always in mosaics of the little pieces of which it is made.

Happily, no controversy, no wherewithal of authorities, no "It's, no" here for the first time published—are included. Mr. Sandburg puts down everything that has the ring of feeling, that has the ring of Lincoln of belonging, that is like Lincoln of the people with whom he lived. That means things go into unquested that are questionable, like the Leman letter, which one would so like to accept, but which has no documentary backing yet discovered and which may have been an attempt to set down a family tradition that such a letter was written.

Although the "now first published" is not written into the picture in so many words, there is not a little of it—possibly most interesting a letter from Abraham Lincoln to Mary Lincoln, written from Washington in 1848. Mr. Sandburg is wrong, however, when, calling attention to it in his preface, he says that "no letter by Lincoln to his wife has ever come to light publicly during all the years in which that stream in biography have run on endlessly." Nicolay and Hay publish seven in their "Complete Works," and Tarbell includes 22 telegraphic letters in the appendix to her "Life of Lincoln."

No life of Lincoln has yet appeared with such elaborate backgrounds. At intervals through the volumes, chapters of perspective are dropped in, picturing the kind of world, activities, ideas, stupidities, beauties that the boy, the young man, the young lawyer, politician, debater, learned tholy for was in, and one knows, if he knows Lincoln's life in detail, that unquestionably he did look afar and see these distant perspectives. They are like the background of the medieval picture into which detail—mountains, castles, marching armies, groves, workers.

This packing together of everything he found that seemed to him to belong to his mosaic results, among other things, in bringing into the foreground scenes of life either new or neglected by biographers who could not or did not wish to

Outstanding Books of the Week

Abraham Lincoln: The Prairie Years, by Carl Sandburg. 2 vols. (Harcourt, Brace, \$10).

The Sonnet Today and Yesterday, by David Morton (Putnam, \$1.75).

My Gleanings, by Sarah G. Millin (Boni & Liveright, \$2).

When She Was Very Young

The Twelve Adventurers and Other Stories, by Charlotte Brontë. London: Hodder & Stoughton. 10s. 6d. net.

DO we detect just something of a pose in Mr. Shorter's brief introduction to these stories? Are we really to believe that "a natural indolence" has prevented so indefatigable and relentless a Brontë-hunter from presenting these stories to the public before now? And are we to conclude that he has finally been persuaded to publish them "as a contribution to child psychology," so fashionable today? We suspect, rather, a determination to disarm criticism, by a studied diffidence, as one who should say: I know that I am considered prejudiced on all things which concern the Brontës, and therefore may be scoffed at for having published these immature and somewhat ridiculous stories. I wish it, therefore, to be understood that I take no responsibility for them. The introduction of others and the vogue of the moment are the explanation of their appearance.

It was perhaps well to prepare

use 500,000 words. For a Lincoln student, the work is fresh, provocative, fascinating. You say: "Why, this is new to me!" Possibly it is. Or possibly it is one of the things that once known has passed out of thought, and here, put in its proper relation, has all the force of a thing for the first time heard.

This is particularly true of the analysis of Lincoln's speeches. Sandburg makes the powerful speech of the summer of 1854—one of the most powerful Lincoln ever made—a new thing, even to one who has read it and commented on it many times. Then there is Lincoln's talk in 1859 at the Milwaukee Agricultural Fair—a talk never properly considered in relation to his developing ideas on the economic as well as human side of slavery. Sandburg's analysis shows up its satire, farsightedness, good sense—reveals Lincoln.

The handling of the slavery question is more tolerant and informed than we find in most students of Abraham Lincoln. It gives a better base for Lincoln's own tolerance of the institution in the states where it legally existed, more reason for the faith so strong in him that, kept within its constitutional limits, it was bound to pass away. He helps us understand such a tolerance of the institution in the states where it legally existed, more reason for the faith so strong in him that, kept within its constitutional limits, it was bound to pass away.

An element in the strength of the book comes from the subordination of purely imaginative or interpretative writing to the material—the recognition that its tang, savor and humanness cannot be improved upon. One might expect a poet to run away with his material, but the human thing here dominates Mr. Sandburg. One feels that he is working with that which is native to him and that he accepts and reverences its nativeness; never attempts to escape from it. He stays with the people and sings to which he belongs. Now, they are the people and things Lincoln knew, and their words and ways were Lincoln's words and ways, so that Sandburg in taking them at their full value has given us what might be called the real thing. His imagination finds its best place in piecing together the numberless bits of reality he has collected into this splendid and impressive mosaic—a mosaic which makes one think of great decorations seen on the walls or dome of some ancient basilica.

her twin brother, Jean, on the way from Paris where he had lived with their mother from the age of 5, and would he not desire to come and help her run the ranch? The attractive young lawyer, Burton, who had come from New York on behalf of Uncle William, was not so firmly convinced of Jean's desire to run a ranch, but he exhausted his arguments on that and every other point. Something splendid and vivid about the mannerless young savage, as he privately called her, compelled his reluctant admiration, and her voice was sweet and vibrant.

Aunt Charity was well known to Mr. Burton, with her delicate regard for strictest convention, her respect for old family connections and her very restrained convictions with regard to propriety in dress, and as he looked upon the girl who moved with such the public's writer, he always, which explains, perhaps, something of the secret of his success. He knows the value of suspense, and he builds up an increasingly tense story. He is not, properly speaking, a writer's writer, but a writer's reader. This story deals with the treatment of the Indians by the white men in charge of their affairs. Like all this writer's books, it has all the elements that go to make a best-seller.

Up Hill, Down Dale, by Eden Phillpotts (New York: Harper & Brothers, \$2), tells of the American Indian. It is a needed story, showing a lost race, or, at any rate, a losing race, and a race which is in its essentials like no other. But Zane Grey is primarily a fiction writer and with him the story comes first always, which explains, perhaps, something of the secret of his success. He knows the value of suspense, and he builds up an increasingly tense story. He is not, properly speaking, a writer's writer, but a writer's reader. This story deals with the treatment of the Indians by the white men in charge of their affairs. Like all this writer's books, it has all the elements that go to make a best-seller.

The Ghost of Gallows Hill, by Stanley Hart Cauffman (Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Company, \$2), is a story of the days just before the American Revolution. It is, in a sense, a mystery story. It deals with stolen gold and heroes and mistaken identity. Here are in themselves the ingredients for a readable novel. Moreover, Mr. Cauffman has written it well. His characters are well drawn and his incidents capitally handled.

The Ghost of Gallows Hill, by Stanley Hart Cauffman (Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Company, \$2), is a story of the days just before the American Revolution. It is, in a sense, a mystery story. It deals with stolen gold and heroes and mistaken identity. Here are in themselves the ingredients for a readable novel. Moreover, Mr. Cauffman has written it well. His characters are well drawn and his incidents capitally handled.

How the youthful Charlotte in the shabby parsonage, cut off from all that made for romance, for warmth and color and stirring human events, must have lost herself in these creatures of her imagination, the day after the rain, when she had looked at you till words seemed to issue from your lips in those fine electric tones, as clear and profound as the silver chords of a harp. . . . Suddenly his plumes rustle, his shadow sweeps his forehead, the eye—the full, dark, refracting eye—lightens momentarily, his curls are stirred; smilies down on his lips.

How the youthful Charlotte in the shabby parsonage, cut off from all that made for romance, for warmth and color and stirring human events, must have lost herself in these creatures of her imagination, the day after the rain, when she had looked at you till words seemed to issue from your lips in those fine electric tones, as clear and profound as the silver chords of a harp. . . . Suddenly his plumes rustle, his shadow sweeps his forehead, the eye—the full, dark, refracting eye—lightens momentarily, his curls are stirred; smilies down on his lips.

How the youthful Charlotte in the shabby parsonage, cut off from all that made for romance, for warmth and color and stirring human events, must have lost herself in these creatures of her imagination, the day after the rain, when she had looked at you till words seemed to issue from your lips in those fine electric tones, as clear and profound as the silver chords of a harp. . . . Suddenly his plumes rustle, his shadow sweeps his forehead, the eye—the full, dark, refracting eye—lightens momentarily, his curls are stirred; smilies down on his lips.

How the youthful Charlotte in the shabby parsonage, cut off from all that made for romance, for warmth and color and stirring human events, must have lost herself in these creatures of her imagination, the day after the rain, when she had looked at you till words seemed to issue from your lips in those fine electric tones, as clear and profound as the silver chords of a harp. . . . Suddenly his plumes rustle, his shadow sweeps his forehead, the eye—the full, dark, refracting eye—lightens momentarily, his curls are stirred; smilies down on his lips.

How the youthful Charlotte in the shabby parsonage, cut off from all that made for romance, for warmth and color and stirring human events, must have lost herself in these creatures of her imagination, the day after the rain, when she had looked at you till words seemed to issue from your lips in those fine electric tones, as clear and profound as the silver chords of a harp. . . . Suddenly his plumes rustle, his shadow sweeps his forehead, the eye—the full, dark, refracting eye—lightens momentarily, his curls are stirred; smilies down on his lips.

A Barrel of Bob-Cats

Counter Currents, by Elsie Janis and Marguerite Aspinwall. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.

JINNY GREGORY, bronze-haired and reckless, was perfectly capable of flinging the world and a proffered fortune over the hill, it seemed, if acceptance meant leaving the untrammelled freedom and happiness of her life and the grandeur of Arizona scenes. Besides, was not

Uncle William's glowing trays, she felt an impulse to laugh warmly when she drew near her uncle later, guessing in his ear that he needed someone to care for him. "Men haven't much sense, whether they're 19 or 59," she said with a quick kiss. "Fifty-seven," was Uncle William's absent-minded reply.

For taking part in a lively adventure story it appears that early training on an Arizona ranch could not be improved upon. Jinny's handling of all the situations that arose was all that her country would have expected of her.

Selected at random a few of the great names of satire—Juvenal, Rabelais, Scarron, Voltaire, von Hutten, Butler, Swift, Pope—one is struck with the amazing brilliance of their pens and the clear insight with which they fasten upon the follies of their fellow creatures. But the aftermath of their works is rarely pleasing. Their writings appear to show some lack—possibly of the genuine love of humanity that after all forms the basis of all great literature. Probably too they embody, as Doctor Walker observes, "a relatively small element of truth."

Indeed the periods of history most productive of satire have rarely corresponded to the crest of the waves of human progress. When the more graceful genius of romance flourishes, satire hides its head. It is most at home in times that are most palpably "out of joint," flashing forth most brightly in the darkness of embittered controversy. It implies the pillory. It requires some object to pelt with its barbs. And though the barbs may be supremely well fashioned and aimed, and the target richly deserving of their sting, yet there must always remain some doubt as to whether the sport is entirely fair. "Is it without significance," asks Doctor Walker, "that Shakespeare's Furber Malvolio, a surd, ridiculed, outwitted, outraged, is nevertheless endowed with higher qualities than they who work his overthrow?"

The types of satire, as Doctor Walker shows, vary as widely as the nature of the writers who compose it. One outspoken conception of it comes from Joseph Hall—he who, with no false modesty, proclaimed himself the first English satirist in the famous lines:

A first adventure: follow me who list, And be the second English satirist. Writing in the early seventeenth century, he sets forth that

The Satire should be like the Porcupine That shoots sharp quills out in each angry line.

On the contrary, Cowper proclaims that a love of virtue should light the flame of satire, and he never "rails to gratify his spleen."

Langland, the reputed writer of Piers Plowman, who the author, in disregard of Hall's pretension, places of English satirists, in chronological order, would place first. He raised against the sins of the day from his sense of sorrow for the failings of humanity and of responsibility in helping society to overcome them. In his wake came the genial and tolerant Chaucer, the bolshoius Skelton, the noble rhymster Dunbar, the fiery Donne, the embittered Martin Marprelate series, the dramatist Lyly, and so on to the observant and all-comprehensive Samuel Butler with his great Restoration satire, Hudibras. No aspect of society, religious or political, escapes this mocker of the Puritans. He attacks all social foibles, from the squire, unlearned but "gifted."

A literary art that costs no pains Of study, industry, or brains, to the "Frenched" Englishmen, trying to

Be natives, where'er they come And only foreigners at home.

"Hudibras" virtually brought to a close the medieval satire, with its

Practical, Durable Not a clip marker. Nothing else like it. Sent on approval, postage prepaid, to anyone who will agree to use it for at least one week.

SCOTT-ABBOTT MFG. CO. 2588 N. Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill. REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Try the Abbott Metal Marker

Practical, Durable Not a clip marker. Nothing else like it. Sent on approval, postage prepaid, to anyone who will agree to use it for at least one week.

SCOTT-ABBOTT MFG. CO. 2588 N. Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill. REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Try the Abbott Metal Marker

Practical, Durable Not a clip marker. Nothing else like it. Sent on approval, postage prepaid, to anyone who will agree to use it for at least one week.

SCOTT-ABBOTT MFG. CO. 2588 N. Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill. REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Try the Abbott Metal Marker

Practical, Durable Not a clip marker. Nothing else like it. Sent on approval, postage prepaid, to anyone who will agree to use it for at least one week.

SCOTT-ABBOTT MFG. CO. 2588 N. Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill. REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Try the Abbott Metal Marker

Practical, Durable Not a clip marker. Nothing else like it. Sent on approval, postage prepaid, to anyone who will agree to use it for at least one week.

SCOTT-ABBOTT MFG. CO. 2588 N. Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill. REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Try the Abbott Metal Marker

Practical, Durable Not a clip marker. Nothing else like it. Sent on approval, postage prepaid, to anyone who will agree to use it for at least one week.

SCOTT-ABBOTT MFG. CO. 2588 N. Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill. REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

A Barrel of Bob-Cats

Counter Currents, by Elsie Janis and Marguerite Aspinwall. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.

JINNY GREGORY, bronze-haired and reckless, was perfectly capable of flinging the world and a proffered fortune over the hill, it seemed, if acceptance meant leaving the untrammelled freedom and happiness of her life and the grandeur of Arizona scenes. Besides, was not

Uncle William's glowing trays, she felt an impulse to laugh warmly when she drew near her uncle later, guessing in his ear that he needed someone to care for him. "Men haven't much sense, whether they're 19 or 59," she said with a quick kiss. "Fifty-seven," was Uncle William's absent-minded reply.

For taking part in a lively adventure story it appears that early training on an Arizona ranch could not be improved upon. Jinny's handling of all the situations that arose was all that her country would have expected of her.

Selected at random a few of the great names of satire—Juvenal, Rabelais, Scarron, Voltaire, von Hutten, Butler, Swift, Pope—one is struck with the amazing brilliance of their pens and the clear insight with which they fasten upon the follies of their fellow creatures. But the aftermath of their works is rarely pleasing. Their writings appear to show some lack—possibly of the genuine love of humanity that after all forms the basis of all great literature. Probably too they embody, as Doctor Walker observes, "a relatively small element of truth."

Indeed the periods of history most productive of satire have rarely corresponded to the crest of the waves of human progress. When the more graceful genius of romance flourishes, satire hides its head. It is most at home in times that are most palpably "out of joint," flashing forth most brightly in the darkness of embittered controversy. It implies the pillory. It requires some object to pelt with its barbs. And though the barbs may be supremely well fashioned and aimed, and the target richly deserving of their sting, yet there must always remain some doubt as to whether the sport is entirely fair. "Is it without significance," asks Doctor Walker, "that Shakespeare's Furber Malvolio, a surd, ridiculed, outwitted, outraged, is nevertheless endowed with higher qualities than they who work his overthrow?"

The types of satire, as Doctor Walker shows, vary as widely as the nature of the writers who compose it. One outspoken conception of it comes from Joseph Hall—he who, with no false modesty, proclaimed himself the first English satirist in the famous lines:

A first adventure: follow me who list, And be the second English satirist. Writing in the early seventeenth century, he sets forth that

The Satire should be like the Porcupine That shoots sharp quills out in each angry line.

On the contrary, Cowper proclaims that a love of virtue should light the flame of satire, and he never "rails to gratify his spleen."

Langland, the reputed writer of Piers Plowman, who the author, in disregard of Hall's pretension, places of English satirists, in chronological order, would place first. He raised against the sins of the day from his sense of sorrow for the failings of humanity and of responsibility in helping society to overcome them. In his wake came the genial and tolerant Chaucer, the bolshoius Skelton, the noble rhymster Dunbar, the fiery Donne, the embittered Martin Marprelate series, the dramatist Lyly, and so on to the observant and all-comprehensive Samuel Butler with his great Restoration satire, Hudibras. No aspect of society, religious or political, escapes this mocker of the Puritans. He attacks all social foibles, from the squire, unlearned but "gifted."

A literary art that costs no pains Of study, industry, or brains, to the "Frenched" Englishmen, trying to

Be natives, where'er they come And only foreigners at home.

"Hudibras" virtually brought to a close the medieval satire, with its

Practical, Durable Not a clip marker. Nothing else like it. Sent on approval, postage prepaid, to anyone who will agree to use it for at least one week.

SCOTT-ABBOTT MFG. CO. 2588 N. Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill. REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Try the Abbott Metal Marker

Practical, Durable Not a clip marker. Nothing else like it. Sent on approval, postage prepaid, to anyone who will agree to use it for at least one week.

SCOTT-ABBOTT MFG. CO. 2588 N. Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill. REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Try the Abbott Metal Marker

Practical, Durable Not a clip marker. Nothing else like it. Sent on approval, postage prepaid, to anyone who will agree to use it for at least one week.

SCOTT-ABBOTT MFG. CO. 2588 N. Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill. REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Try the Abbott Metal Marker

Practical, Durable Not a clip marker. Nothing else like it. Sent on approval, postage prepaid, to anyone who will agree to use it for at least one week.

SCOTT-ABBOTT MFG. CO. 2588 N. Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill. REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Try the Abbott Metal Marker

Practical, Durable Not a clip marker. Nothing else like it. Sent on approval, postage prepaid, to anyone who will agree to use it for at least one week.

SCOTT-ABBOTT MFG. CO. 2588 N. Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill. REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Try the Abbott Metal Marker

Practical, Durable Not a clip marker. Nothing else like it. Sent on approval, postage prepaid, to anyone who will agree to use it for at least one week.

SCOTT-ABBOTT MFG. CO. 2588 N. Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill. REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Highly Seasoned

English Satire and Satirists, by Hugh Walker. London and Toronto: J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.

WHEN Doctor Walker observes that satire is "a relatively low form of literature," one recalls its etymological connections with such gustatory terms as "pot pourri" and "olla podrida." In its early Roman days satire may be said to have comprised the whole stew. But in its modern application it is merely one ingredient—a somewhat pungent seasoning. Used in moderation—even the most romantic of poets and the most circumspect of prose writers employ it at times—it adds piquancy to the composition and ranks among the legitimate embellishments of letters. But when used to excess, or when made the chief modus operandi of the writer, it is liable to lose in effect, if not to become definitely unsavory.

Selected at random a few of the great names of satire—Juvenal, Rabelais, Scarron, Voltaire, von Hutten, Butler, Swift, Pope—one is struck with the amazing brilliance of their pens and the clear insight with which they fasten upon the follies of their fellow creatures. But the aftermath of their works is rarely pleasing. Their writings appear to show some lack—possibly of the genuine love of humanity that after all forms the basis of all great literature. Probably too they embody, as Doctor Walker observes, "a relatively small element of truth."

Indeed the periods of history most productive of satire have rarely corresponded to the crest of the waves of human progress. When the more graceful genius of romance flourishes, satire hides its head. It is most at home in times that are most palpably "out of joint," flashing forth most brightly in the darkness of embittered controversy. It implies the pillory. It requires some object to pelt with its barbs. And though the barbs may be supremely well fashioned and aimed, and the target richly deserving of their sting, yet there must always remain some doubt as to whether the sport is entirely fair. "Is it without significance," asks Doctor Walker, "that Shakespeare's Furber Malvolio, a surd, ridiculed, outwitted, outraged, is nevertheless endowed with higher qualities than they who work his overthrow?"

The types of satire, as Doctor Walker shows, vary as widely as the nature of the writers who compose it. One outspoken conception of it comes from Joseph Hall—he who, with no false modesty, proclaimed himself the first English satirist in the famous lines:

A first adventure: follow me who list, And be the second English satirist. Writing in the early seventeenth century, he sets forth that

The Satire should be like the Porcupine That shoots sharp quills out in each angry line.

On the contrary, Cowper proclaims that a love of virtue should light the flame of satire, and he never "rails to gratify his spleen."

Langland, the reputed writer of Piers Plowman, who the author, in disregard of Hall's pretension, places of English satirists, in chronological order, would place first. He raised against the sins of the day from his sense of sorrow for the failings of humanity and of responsibility in helping society to overcome them. In his wake came the genial and tolerant Chaucer, the bolshoius Skelton, the noble rhymster Dunbar, the fiery Donne, the embittered Martin Marprelate series, the dramatist Lyly, and so on to the observant and all-comprehensive Samuel Butler with his great Restoration satire, Hudibras. No aspect of society, religious or political, escapes this mocker of the Puritans. He attacks all social foibles, from the squire, unlearned but "gifted."

A literary art that costs no pains Of study, industry, or brains, to the "Frenched" Englishmen, trying to

Be natives, where'er they come And only foreigners at home.

"Hudibras" virtually brought to a close the medieval satire, with its

Practical, Durable Not a clip marker. Nothing else like it. Sent on approval, postage prepaid, to anyone who will agree to use it for at least one week.

SCOTT-ABBOTT MFG. CO. 2588 N. Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill. REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Try the Abbott Metal Marker

Practical, Durable Not a clip marker. Nothing else like it. Sent on approval, postage prepaid, to anyone who will agree to use it for at least one week.

SCOTT-ABBOTT MFG. CO. 2588 N. Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill. REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Try the Abbott Metal Marker

Practical, Durable Not a clip marker. Nothing else like it. Sent on approval, postage prepaid, to anyone who will agree to use it for at least one week.

SCOTT-ABBOTT MFG. CO. 2588 N. Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill. REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Try the Abbott Metal Marker

Practical, Durable Not a clip marker. Nothing else like it. Sent on approval, postage prepaid, to anyone who will agree to use it for at least one week.

SCOTT-ABBOTT MFG. CO. 2588 N. Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill. REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Try the Abbott Metal Marker

Practical, Durable Not a clip marker. Nothing else like it. Sent on approval, postage prepaid, to anyone who will agree to use it for at least one week.

SCOTT-ABBOTT MFG. CO. 2588 N. Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill. REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Try the Abbott Metal Marker

Practical, Durable Not a clip marker. Nothing else like it. Sent on approval, postage prepaid, to anyone who will agree to use it for at least one week.

grotesque, irregular, bludgeoning methods, and in place thereof came the well-groomed, classical satire of Dryden, Pope and Churchill, and the polished prose satire of Swift, Johnson, Steele, Addison and "Junius," with whom may be included the honest and troubled Oldham of the days of the Popish plot, who found in his literary career difficulties not unknown among writers today:

A poet would be dear, and out of the way. Should he expect above a coachman's pay, and Marvell, whose famous couplet on Charles II,

Twelve years complete he suffered in exile

And kept his father's asses all the while, exemplifies the skilled marksmanship of the new school.

With the nineteenth century satirists the author does not appear to deal so completely, though the more copious literary production of that period renders the matter of selection considerably more difficult. Still there are well known names of satire, as Hook, Jerrold, James and Horace Smith, that do not appear to receive notice. Otherwise, Doctor Walker has probably drawn up as complete a chronicle on the subject as can be found. His judgment in appraising the relative significance of the writers under consideration is invariably just and well founded, while the book, as might be expected from the nature of the subject, makes good entertainment throughout.

Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

The Trail of a Tradition, by Arthur Hendrick Vandenberg. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.50.

The Sonnet Today and Yesterday, by David Morton. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75.

Musical Events—Theaters—News of Art

Music News and Reviews

Orchestral and Choral
Concerts in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—In the midst of the great noise being stirred up over visiting conductors, there descended to be heard applause for Chalmers Clifton, who directed the second concert of the American Orchestral Society at the Town Hall on the evening of Feb. 4. According to press announcements the society is instituted to train players for the regular symphony orchestras. If that is so, it is doing more than the plan calls for; since it is not only bringing along capable performers but is also raising up an excellent conductor. As soon as Mr. Clifton has a repertoire in hand which he can present right through as brilliantly and interestingly as he presented the Haydn symphony in G major, No. 13, and the Rimsky-Korsakoff "Scheherazade" suite on this occasion, he can go anywhere and take any responsibility.

Arthur Foote made a brief but distinguished showing as composer in the third annual concert of the Associated Glee Clubs at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory last evening, the piece in which his high gifts displayed themselves being the one entitled "Bedouin Song," text of Bayard Taylor. Of all rare forms of successful composition, the male chorus is perhaps the rarest. And all matters of the form, to judge by this work, Foote is one of the first. A harmony sounded by 1200 singers is an unimaginably glorious thing to listen to, provided its design is informed with genius. It can be a most depressing thing in the case of a male chorus, when its texture is ill-wrought. Great must have been the delight of Walter Damrosch to hold the baton over the men of the Associated Glee Clubs in the performance of this remarkably beautiful work. Another composer who stood the test of the thousand voices well was Ralph Baldwin, with his "Hymn Before Action." Mr. Baldwin himself conducted his song.

Three renowned conductors and three magnificent orchestras have appeared on three nights in succession in Carnegie Hall. Mr. Koussevitzky directed the Boston Symphony Orchestra in the third symphony of Scriabin, on the evening of Feb. 4. Mr. Klemperer the New York Symphony in the eighth symphony of Bruckner, on the evening of Feb. 5; and Mr. Tuckwell the New York Philharmonic in the "Petroushka" of de Sabaja and the "Petroushka" scenes one and four, of Stravinsky this evening. It is all well enough for someone to pick out one of these conductors and call him the most able, all well enough for someone to pick out one of the orchestras and call it artistically the best conditioned. But in fairness, there is no question of best. Each conductor tells something that neither of the other two has. Each orchestra discloses qualities of tone and powers of execution that neither of the others can quite match. Truly criticism finds comparison a rather useless tool under such circumstances. Doubtless Mr. Tuckwell, if anyone insists on pressing the point, interprets his music (memorably "Petroushka") with a melodic charm that is unsurpassed; perhaps that has never before in the history of conducting been equalled. His music is melody, then possibly Mr. Tuckwell is the first of musicians, speaking of the orchestra, at this moment. But with what delightful zeal Mr. Koussevitzky drives after the meaning of Scriabin! With what consecrated enthusiasm Mr. Klemperer pursues every last phrase in the vast working-out of Bruckner!

W. P. T.

Mozart and Milhaud on
Los Angeles Program

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 31 (Special Correspondence).—A Serenade by Mozart (1776) and one by Milhaud (1921) with Mischka Levitzky playing the Beethoven Concerto in C minor constituted the provocative and interesting program of the Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Walter Henry Rothwell at the present pair of concerts Friday afternoon and Saturday evening.

The ultra-modern Milhaud was an intriguing contrast to Mozart. True to his talent as a superlative writer of ballet music, Milhaud has made this Serenade a series of movements marked VII, Tranquille and VII again, of most fascinating rhythms. He has written simultaneous themes, individually complete and bound together dexterously. If the listener is interested in crowds, he enjoys choosing the musical figure which personally pleases him and following it until another theme interests him more. In time, doubtless, we shall become expert and hear individually and collectively at the same moment. The audience first laughed, then settled down to listen. Some tired of the effort to distinguish melodies and frankly yawned.

The Mozart Serenade No. 7 was played with exquisite clarity. Sylvian Noack, concertmaster, in the concerto-like second movement gave an authentic reading.

Levitky appeared for the third time with his orchestra. Without doubt he is a virtuoso with a remarkable pianistic equipment. His mental facility and the amazing agility of his fingers proved that, by playing with choice, a requirement he has not yet set himself. His own cadenza was scholarly but one question of the authenticity of some of his turns, and when Beethoven wrote eighth notes he assuredly did not mean them to be cut to sixteenth notes if the effect is immediate upon the average audience.

Levitky is very popular in Los Angeles and the usually rather reserved symphony audience insisted upon an encore. He generously added the B flat Polka of Chopin, done in a masterly manner.

The work of the orchestra was greatly enhanced in this program by a shell which the city commissioners have installed in the auditorium. Many fine points in interpretation, which might have been lost in this building, which seats over 5000, were carried satisfactorily to all parts of the hall, and the gamut of dynamics was more clearly defined than heretofore.

The Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor" opened the program and was given a finished performance. Two "Indian Dances" by Charles Sanford Skilton, "Deer Dance" and "War Dance," had a vivid portrayal. The rhythm of Indian music was successfully depicted. The "War Dance" achieved such a welcome that it was repeated, and Mr. Skilton, who was present, shared many recalls with the conductor.

The symphonic suite "Scheherazade," by Rimsky-Korsakoff, was the principal work of the evening, and in this fascinating composition the orchestra did some of the finest work

it has ever achieved. The elusive Orientalism which pervades the four movements, the very magic of the stories, which the composer seems to have caught and transferred to music, and the prismatic charm of the orchestration were clearly revealed. The brief solo violin movements were excellently played by Mr. Brader, concertmaster. The closing orchestral number was Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance," brilliantly done.

The orchestra throughout showed more assurance, more versatility and a greater freedom than heretofore, and certain sections seemed to be strengthened and improved. The soloist was Rhys Morgan, tenor, who sang two arias. His voice, while not large, was of wide range and very flexible. His interpretations were marked by excellent musicianship. Mr. Morgan was also heard in a group of songs, accompanied by Mrs. Corinne Paulson Thorson at the piano.

Mr. Stokowski Returns
to Philadelphia Podium

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6 (Special Correspondence).—Leopold Stokowski returned to the active leadership of the Philadelphia Orchestra at this week's pair of concerts after three weeks' vacation and was given a most cordial reception by the large audience.

Mr. Stokowski gave a most poetic and individual reading of the César Franck D minor Symphony, which was played with great beauty of tone by the orchestra. There is no denying that he can get a total quality and gradations of volume that no other conductor who has yet appeared with the organization can obtain.

Albeniz's "Fete-Dieu à Séville," played for the first time last season with Mr. Stokowski's orchestration, was the second number on the program. It is a splendid piece of instrumentation, a beautiful Spanish atmosphere of the original piano work and the mood of the fete. Another orchestration of a piano composition was Debussy's "La Cathédrale Engloutie," also a fine work in instrumentation, although the musical thoughts of the number scarcely seemed to justify the gigantic orchestral resources used.

The program included two popular French works, neither of which has been played at the regular symphony series for several seasons. These were the "Danse Macabre" of Saint-Saëns and "The Sorcerer's Apprentice" of Dukas. The orchestra did some of the best playing of the concert in these two numbers. The solo violin part in the "Danse Macabre" was especially finely played by Thaddeus Rich and the whole number was given with clarity and with splendid rhythmic effects. The brilliant and strikingly descriptive "Sorcerer's Apprentice" was also finely read and played with perfect ensemble.

Mozart and Milhaud on
Los Angeles Program

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 31 (Special Correspondence).—A Serenade by Mozart (1776) and one by Milhaud (1921) with Mischka Levitzky playing the Beethoven Concerto in C minor constituted the provocative and interesting program of the Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Walter Henry Rothwell at the present pair of concerts Friday afternoon and Saturday evening.

The ultra-modern Milhaud was an intriguing contrast to Mozart. True to his talent as a superlative writer of ballet music, Milhaud has made this Serenade a series of movements marked VII, Tranquille and VII again, of most fascinating rhythms. He has written simultaneous themes, individually complete and bound together dexterously. If the listener is interested in crowds, he enjoys choosing the musical figure which personally pleases him and following it until another theme interests him more. In time, doubtless, we shall become expert and hear individually and collectively at the same moment. The audience first laughed, then settled down to listen. Some tired of the effort to distinguish melodies and frankly yawned.

The Mozart Serenade No. 7 was played with exquisite clarity. Sylvian Noack, concertmaster, in the concerto-like second movement gave an authentic reading.

Levitky appeared for the third time with his orchestra. Without doubt he is a virtuoso with a remarkable pianistic equipment. His mental facility and the amazing agility of his fingers proved that, by playing with choice, a requirement he has not yet set himself. His own cadenza was scholarly but one question of the authenticity of some of his turns, and when Beethoven wrote eighth notes he assuredly did not mean them to be cut to sixteenth notes if the effect is immediate upon the average audience.

Levitky is very popular in Los Angeles and the usually rather reserved symphony audience insisted upon an encore. He generously added the B flat Polka of Chopin, done in a masterly manner.

The work of the orchestra was greatly enhanced in this program by a shell which the city commissioners have installed in the auditorium. Many fine points in interpretation, which might have been lost in this building, which seats over 5000, were carried satisfactorily to all parts of the hall, and the gamut of dynamics was more clearly defined than heretofore.

The Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor" opened the program and was given a finished performance. Two "Indian Dances" by Charles Sanford Skilton, "Deer Dance" and "War Dance," had a vivid portrayal. The rhythm of Indian music was successfully depicted. The "War Dance" achieved such a welcome that it was repeated, and Mr. Skilton, who was present, shared many recalls with the conductor.

The symphonic suite "Scheherazade," by Rimsky-Korsakoff, was the principal work of the evening, and in this fascinating composition the orchestra did some of the finest work

it has ever achieved. The elusive Orientalism which pervades the four movements, the very magic of the stories, which the composer seems to have caught and transferred to music, and the prismatic charm of the orchestration were clearly revealed. The brief solo violin movements were excellently played by Mr. Brader, concertmaster. The closing orchestral number was Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance," brilliantly done.

The orchestra throughout showed more assurance, more versatility and a greater freedom than heretofore, and certain sections seemed to be strengthened and improved. The soloist was Rhys Morgan, tenor, who sang two arias. His voice, while not large, was of wide range and very flexible. His interpretations were marked by excellent musicianship. Mr. Morgan was also heard in a group of songs, accompanied by Mrs. Corinne Paulson Thorson at the piano.

Mr. Stokowski gave a most poetic and individual reading of the César Franck D minor Symphony, which was played with great beauty of tone by the orchestra. There is no denying that he can get a total quality and gradations of volume that no other conductor who has yet appeared with the organization can obtain.

Albeniz's "Fete-Dieu à Séville," played for the first time last season with Mr. Stokowski's orchestration, was the second number on the program. It is a splendid piece of instrumentation, a beautiful Spanish atmosphere of the original piano work and the mood of the fete. Another orchestration of a piano composition was Debussy's "La Cathédrale Engloutie," also a fine work in instrumentation, although the musical thoughts of the number scarcely seemed to justify the gigantic orchestral resources used.

The program included two popular French works, neither of which has been played at the regular symphony series for several seasons. These were the "Danse Macabre" of Saint-Saëns and "The Sorcerer's Apprentice" of Dukas. The orchestra did some of the best playing of the concert in these two numbers. The solo violin part in the "Danse Macabre" was especially finely played by Thaddeus Rich and the whole number was given with clarity and with splendid rhythmic effects. The brilliant and strikingly descriptive "Sorcerer's Apprentice" was also finely read and played with perfect ensemble.

The ultra-modern Milhaud was an intriguing contrast to Mozart. True to his talent as a superlative writer of ballet music, Milhaud has made this Serenade a series of movements marked VII, Tranquille and VII again, of most fascinating rhythms. He has written simultaneous themes, individually complete and bound together dexterously. If the listener is interested in crowds, he enjoys choosing the musical figure which personally pleases him and following it until another theme interests him more. In time, doubtless, we shall become expert and hear individually and collectively at the same moment. The audience first laughed, then settled down to listen. Some tired of the effort to distinguish melodies and frankly yawned.

The Mozart Serenade No. 7 was played with exquisite clarity. Sylvian Noack, concertmaster, in the concerto-like second movement gave an authentic reading.

Levitky appeared for the third time with his orchestra. Without doubt he is a virtuoso with a remarkable pianistic equipment. His mental facility and the amazing agility of his fingers proved that, by playing with choice, a requirement he has not yet set himself. His own cadenza was scholarly but one question of the authenticity of some of his turns, and when Beethoven wrote eighth notes he assuredly did not mean them to be cut to sixteenth notes if the effect is immediate upon the average audience.

Levitky is very popular in Los Angeles and the usually rather reserved symphony audience insisted upon an encore. He generously added the B flat Polka of Chopin, done in a masterly manner.

The work of the orchestra was greatly enhanced in this program by a shell which the city commissioners have installed in the auditorium. Many fine points in interpretation, which might have been lost in this building, which seats over 5000, were carried satisfactorily to all parts of the hall, and the gamut of dynamics was more clearly defined than heretofore.

The Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor" opened the program and was given a finished performance. Two "Indian Dances" by Charles Sanford Skilton, "Deer Dance" and "War Dance," had a vivid portrayal. The rhythm of Indian music was successfully depicted. The "War Dance" achieved such a welcome that it was repeated, and Mr. Skilton, who was present, shared many recalls with the conductor.

The symphonic suite "Scheherazade," by Rimsky-Korsakoff, was the principal work of the evening, and in this fascinating composition the orchestra did some of the finest work

it has ever achieved. The elusive Orientalism which pervades the four movements, the very magic of the stories, which the composer seems to have caught and transferred to music, and the prismatic charm of the orchestration were clearly revealed. The brief solo violin movements were excellently played by Mr. Brader, concertmaster. The closing orchestral number was Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance," brilliantly done.

The orchestra throughout showed more assurance, more versatility and a greater freedom than heretofore, and certain sections seemed to be strengthened and improved. The soloist was Rhys Morgan, tenor, who sang two arias. His voice, while not large, was of wide range and very flexible. His interpretations were marked by excellent musicianship. Mr. Morgan was also heard in a group of songs, accompanied by Mrs. Corinne Paulson Thorson at the piano.

Mr. Stokowski gave a most poetic and individual reading of the César Franck D minor Symphony, which was played with great beauty of tone by the orchestra. There is no denying that he can get a total quality and gradations of volume that no other conductor who has yet appeared with the organization can obtain.

Albeniz's "Fete-Dieu à Séville," played for the first time last season with Mr. Stokowski's orchestration, was the second number on the program. It is a splendid piece of instrumentation, a beautiful Spanish atmosphere of the original piano work and the mood of the fete. Another orchestration of a piano composition was Debussy's "La Cathédrale Engloutie," also a fine work in instrumentation, although the musical thoughts of the number scarcely seemed to justify the gigantic orchestral resources used.

The program included two popular French works, neither of which has been played at the regular symphony series for several seasons. These were the "Danse Macabre" of Saint-Saëns and "The Sorcerer's Apprentice" of Dukas. The orchestra did some of the best playing of the concert in these two numbers. The solo violin part in the "Danse Macabre" was especially finely played by Thaddeus Rich and the whole number was given with clarity and with splendid rhythmic effects. The brilliant and strikingly descriptive "Sorcerer's Apprentice" was also finely read and played with perfect ensemble.

The ultra-modern Milhaud was an intriguing contrast to Mozart. True to his talent as a superlative writer of ballet music, Milhaud has made this Serenade a series of movements marked VII, Tranquille and VII again, of most fascinating rhythms. He has written simultaneous themes, individually complete and bound together dexterously. If the listener is interested in crowds, he enjoys choosing the musical figure which personally pleases him and following it until another theme interests him more. In time, doubtless, we shall become expert and hear individually and collectively at the same moment. The audience first laughed, then settled down to listen. Some tired of the effort to distinguish melodies and frankly yawned.

The Mozart Serenade No. 7 was played with exquisite clarity. Sylvian Noack, concertmaster, in the concerto-like second movement gave an authentic reading.

Levitky appeared for the third time with his orchestra. Without doubt he is a virtuoso with a remarkable pianistic equipment. His mental facility and the amazing agility of his fingers proved that, by playing with choice, a requirement he has not yet set himself. His own cadenza was scholarly but one question of the authenticity of some of his turns, and when Beethoven wrote eighth notes he assuredly did not mean them to be cut to sixteenth notes if the effect is immediate upon the average audience.

Levitky is very popular in Los Angeles and the usually rather reserved symphony audience insisted upon an encore. He generously added the B flat Polka of Chopin, done in a masterly manner.

The work of the orchestra was greatly enhanced in this program by a shell which the city commissioners have installed in the auditorium. Many fine points in interpretation, which might have been lost in this building, which seats over 5000, were carried satisfactorily to all parts of the hall, and the gamut of dynamics was more clearly defined than heretofore.

The Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor" opened the program and was given a finished performance. Two "Indian Dances" by Charles Sanford Skilton, "Deer Dance" and "War Dance," had a vivid portrayal. The rhythm of Indian music was successfully depicted. The "War Dance" achieved such a welcome that it was repeated, and Mr. Skilton, who was present, shared many recalls with the conductor.

The symphonic suite "Scheherazade," by Rimsky-Korsakoff, was the principal work of the evening, and in this fascinating composition the orchestra did some of the finest work

it has ever achieved. The elusive Orientalism which pervades the four movements, the very magic of the stories, which the composer seems to have caught and transferred to music, and the prismatic charm of the orchestration were clearly revealed. The brief solo violin movements were excellently played by Mr. Brader, concertmaster. The closing orchestral number was Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance," brilliantly done.

The orchestra throughout showed more assurance, more versatility and a greater freedom than heretofore, and certain sections seemed to be strengthened and improved. The soloist was Rhys Morgan, tenor, who sang two arias. His voice, while not large, was of wide range and very flexible. His interpretations were marked by excellent musicianship. Mr. Morgan was also heard in a group of songs, accompanied by Mrs. Corinne Paulson Thorson at the piano.

Mr. Stokowski gave a most poetic and individual reading of the César Franck D minor Symphony, which was played with great beauty of tone by the orchestra. There is no denying that he can get a total quality and gradations of volume that no other conductor who has yet appeared with the organization can obtain.

Albeniz's "Fete-Dieu à Séville," played for the first time last season with Mr. Stokowski's orchestration, was the second number on the program. It is a splendid piece of instrumentation, a beautiful Spanish atmosphere of the original piano work and the mood of the fete. Another orchestration of a piano composition was Debussy's "La Cathédrale Engloutie," also a fine work in instrumentation, although the musical thoughts of the number scarcely seemed to justify the gigantic orchestral resources used.

The program included two popular French works, neither of which has been played at the regular symphony series for several seasons. These were the "Danse Macabre" of Saint-Saëns and "The Sorcerer's Apprentice" of Dukas. The orchestra did some of the best playing of the concert in these two numbers. The solo violin part in the "Danse Macabre" was especially finely played by Thaddeus Rich and the whole number was given with clarity and with splendid rhythmic effects. The brilliant and strikingly descriptive "Sorcerer's Apprentice" was also finely read and played with perfect ensemble.

The ultra-modern Milhaud was an intriguing contrast to Mozart. True to his talent as a superlative writer of ballet music, Milhaud has made this Serenade a series of movements marked VII, Tranquille and VII again, of most fascinating rhythms. He has written simultaneous themes, individually complete and bound together dexterously. If the listener is interested in crowds, he enjoys choosing the musical figure which personally pleases him and following it until another theme interests him more. In time, doubtless, we shall become expert and hear individually and collectively at the same moment. The audience first laughed, then settled down to listen. Some tired of the effort to distinguish melodies and frankly yawned.

The Mozart Serenade No. 7 was played with exquisite clarity. Sylvian Noack, concertmaster, in the concerto-like second movement gave an authentic reading.

Levitky appeared for the third time with his orchestra. Without doubt he is a virtuoso with a remarkable pianistic equipment. His mental facility and the amazing agility of his fingers proved that, by playing with choice, a requirement he has not yet set himself. His own cadenza was scholarly but one question of the authenticity of some of his turns, and when Beethoven wrote eighth notes he assuredly did not mean them to be cut to sixteenth notes if the effect is immediate upon the average audience.

Levitky is very popular in Los Angeles and the usually rather reserved symphony audience insisted upon an encore. He generously added the B flat Polka of Chopin, done in a masterly manner.

The work of the orchestra was greatly enhanced in this program by a shell which the city commissioners have installed in the auditorium. Many fine points in interpretation, which might have been lost in this building, which seats over 5000, were carried satisfactorily to all parts of the hall, and the gamut of dynamics was more clearly defined than heretofore.

The Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor" opened the program and was given a finished performance. Two "Indian Dances" by Charles Sanford Skilton, "Deer Dance" and "War Dance," had a vivid portrayal. The rhythm of Indian music was successfully depicted. The "War Dance" achieved such a welcome that it was repeated, and Mr. Skilton, who was present, shared many recalls with the conductor.

The symphonic suite "Scheherazade," by Rimsky-Korsakoff, was the principal work of the evening, and in this fascinating composition the orchestra did some of the finest work

it has ever achieved. The elusive Orientalism which pervades the four movements, the very magic of the stories, which the composer seems to have caught and transferred to music, and the prismatic charm of the orchestration were clearly revealed. The brief solo violin movements were excellently played by Mr. Brader, concertmaster. The closing orchestral number was Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance," brilliantly done.

The orchestra throughout showed more assurance, more versatility and a greater freedom than heretofore, and certain sections seemed to be strengthened and improved. The soloist was Rhys Morgan, tenor, who sang two arias. His voice, while not large, was of wide range and very flexible. His interpretations were marked by excellent musicianship. Mr. Morgan was also heard in a group of songs, accompanied by Mrs. Corinne Paulson Thorson at the piano.

Mr. Stokowski gave a most poetic and individual reading of the César Franck D minor Symphony, which was played with great beauty of tone by the orchestra. There is no denying that he can get a total quality and gradations of volume that no other conductor who has yet appeared with the organization can obtain.

Albeniz's "Fete-Dieu à Séville," played for the first time last season with Mr. Stokowski's orchestration, was the second number on the program. It is a splendid piece of instrumentation, a beautiful Spanish atmosphere of the original piano work and the mood of the fete. Another orchestration of a piano composition was Debussy's "La Cathédrale Engloutie," also a fine work in instrumentation, although the musical thoughts of the number scarcely seemed to justify the gigantic orchestral resources used.

The program included two popular French works, neither of which has been played at the regular symphony series for several seasons. These were the "Danse Macabre" of Saint-Saëns and "The Sorcerer's Apprentice" of Dukas. The orchestra did some of the best playing of the concert in these two numbers. The solo violin part in the "Danse Macabre" was especially finely played by Thaddeus Rich and the whole number was given with clarity and with splendid rhythmic effects. The brilliant and strikingly descriptive "Sorcerer's Apprentice" was also finely read and played with perfect ensemble.



"The Harbor," by Hayley Lever, Temple Gold Medal Painting in Pennsylvania Academy Exhibit.

A New Comedy by
Abbott and Weaver

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Sam H. Harris Theater, beginning Feb. 3, 1926, Jed Harris presents "Love 'Em and Leave 'Em," by George Abbott and John V. A. Weaver. Staged by George Abbott. The cast:

Leon Woodruff.....Donald Meek
Ma Woodruff.....Camilla Crum
Joseph Bell.....Joseph Bell
Harold Walbridge.....Harold Walbridge
Janie Walsh.....Katherine Wilson
Billingsley.....Donald Macdonald
Mama Walsh.....Edna Heinemann
Pearl.....Frances Lynch
Amen.....Nellie Leach
Sam.....Elmer Cornell
Jack.....Vincent Mallory
McCombie.....Thomas Chalmers
Alken.....G. Albert Smith

The announcement that George Abbott and John V. A. Weaver had written "A Comedy in American" set expectancy high. This nimble-witted pair of writers, in the past, had given every evidence that some day each would write a brilliant farce; therefore, their collaboration promised a feast.

If "Love 'Em and Leave 'Em" is not a great success, surely one of the reasons is that so much was expected. If the commonplace boarding-house comedy now being offered at the Harris Theater had other names attached to it, it would waste that, and a conventional play, shot here and there with scintillating lines, had been written by two novices and that their future plays would be watched with interest.

The players cast for the different parts do pretty well with the material provided. Florence Johns, Donald McDonald and Donald Meek standing out most prominently.

F. L. S.

New St. Clair Picture

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Strand Theater, "The Grand Duchess and the Waiter," a motion picture adapted by Pierre Collings from the play by Alfred Savoir, directed by Malcolm St. Clair for Paramount.

This newest screen comedy from the Paramount studios is a further proof of Mr. St. Clair's clear right to be considered one of the important directors of the year. He enjoys choosing the musical figure which personally pleases him and following it until another theme interests him more. In time, doubtless, we shall become expert and hear individually and collectively at the same moment. The audience first laughed, then settled down to listen. Some tired of the effort to distinguish melodies and frankly yawned.

The Mozart Serenade No. 7 was played with exquisite clarity. Sylvian Noack, concertmaster, in the concerto-like second movement gave an authentic reading.

Levitky appeared for the third time with his orchestra. Without doubt he is a virtuoso with a remarkable pianistic equipment. His mental facility and the amazing agility of his fingers proved that, by playing with choice, a requirement he has not yet set himself. His own cadenza was scholarly but one question of the authenticity of some of his turns, and when Beethoven wrote eighth notes he assuredly did not mean them to be cut to sixteenth notes if the effect is immediate upon the average audience.

Levitky is very popular in Los Angeles and the usually rather reserved symphony audience insisted upon an encore. He generously added the B flat Polka of Chopin, done in a masterly manner.

The work of the orchestra was greatly enhanced in this program by a shell which the city commissioners have installed in the auditorium. Many fine points in interpretation, which might have been lost in this building, which seats over 5000, were carried satisfactorily to all parts of the hall, and the gamut of dynamics was more clearly defined than heretofore.

The Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor" opened the program and was given a finished performance. Two "Indian Dances" by Charles Sanford Skilton, "Deer Dance" and "War Dance," had a vivid portrayal. The rhythm of Indian music was successfully depicted. The "War Dance" achieved such a welcome that it was repeated, and Mr. Skilton, who was present, shared many recalls with the conductor.

The symphonic suite "Scheherazade," by Rimsky-Korsakoff, was the principal work of the evening, and in this fascinating composition the orchestra did some of the finest work

it has ever achieved. The elusive Orientalism which pervades the four movements, the very magic of the stories, which the composer seems to have caught and transferred to music, and the prismatic charm of the orchestration were clearly revealed. The brief solo violin movements were excellently played by Mr. Brader, concertmaster. The closing orchestral number was Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance," brilliantly done.

The orchestra throughout showed more assurance, more versatility and a greater freedom than heretofore, and certain sections seemed to be strengthened and improved. The soloist was Rhys Morgan, tenor, who sang two arias. His voice, while not large, was of wide range and very flexible. His interpretations were marked by excellent musicianship. Mr. Morgan was also heard in a group of songs, accompanied by Mrs. Corinne Paulson Thorson at the piano.

Mr. Stokowski gave a most poetic and individual reading of the César Franck D minor Symphony, which was played with great beauty of tone by the orchestra. There is no denying that he can get a total quality and gradations of volume that no other conductor who has yet appeared with the organization can obtain.

Albeniz's "Fete-Dieu à Séville," played for the first time last season with Mr. Stokowski's orchestration, was the second number on the program. It is a splendid piece of instrumentation, a beautiful Spanish atmosphere of the original piano work and the mood of the fete. Another orchestration of a piano composition was Debussy's "La Cathédrale Engloutie," also a fine work in instrumentation, although the musical thoughts of the number scarcely seemed to justify the gigantic orchestral resources used.

The program included two popular French works, neither of which has been played at the regular symphony series for several seasons. These were the "Danse Macabre" of Saint-Saëns and "The Sorcerer's Apprentice" of Dukas. The orchestra did some of the best playing of the concert in these two numbers. The solo violin part in the "Danse Macabre" was especially finely played by Thaddeus Rich and the whole number was given with clarity and with splendid rhythmic effects. The brilliant and strikingly descriptive "Sorcerer's Apprentice" was also finely read and played with perfect ensemble.

The ultra-modern Milhaud was an intriguing contrast to Mozart. True to his talent as a superlative writer of ballet music, Milhaud has made this Serenade a series of movements marked VII, Tranquille and VII again, of most fascinating rhythms. He has written simultaneous themes, individually complete and bound together dexterously. If the listener is interested in crowds, he enjoys choosing the musical figure which personally pleases him and following it until another theme interests him more. In time, doubtless, we shall become expert and hear individually and collectively at the same moment. The audience first laughed, then settled down to listen. Some tired of the effort to distinguish melodies and frankly yawned.

The Mozart Serenade No. 7 was played with exquisite clarity. Sylvian Noack, concertmaster, in the concerto-like second movement gave an authentic reading.

Levitky appeared for the third time with his orchestra. Without doubt he is a virtuoso with a remarkable pianistic equipment. His mental facility and the amazing agility of his fingers proved that, by playing with choice, a requirement he has not yet set himself. His own cadenza was scholarly but one question of the authenticity of some of his turns, and when Beethoven wrote eighth notes he assuredly did not mean them to be cut to sixteenth notes if the effect is immediate upon the average audience.

Levitky is very popular in Los Angeles and the usually rather reserved symphony audience insisted upon an encore. He generously added the B flat Polka of Chopin, done in a masterly manner.

The work of the orchestra was greatly enhanced in this program by a shell which the city commissioners have installed in the auditorium. Many fine points in interpretation, which might have been lost in this building, which seats over 5000, were carried satisfactorily to all parts of the hall, and the gamut of dynamics was more clearly defined than heretofore.

The Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor" opened the program and was given a finished performance. Two "Indian Dances" by Charles Sanford Skilton, "Deer Dance" and "War Dance," had a vivid portrayal. The rhythm of Indian music was successfully depicted. The "War Dance" achieved such a welcome that it was repeated, and Mr. Skilton, who was present, shared many recalls with the conductor.

The symphonic suite "Scheherazade," by Rimsky-Korsakoff, was the principal work of the evening, and in this fascinating composition the orchestra did some of the finest work

it has ever achieved. The elusive Orientalism which pervades the four movements, the very magic of the stories, which the composer seems to have caught and transferred to music, and the prismatic charm of the orchestration were clearly revealed. The brief solo violin movements were excellently played by Mr. Brader, concertmaster. The closing orchestral number was Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance," brilliantly done.

The orchestra throughout showed more assurance, more versatility and a greater freedom than heretofore, and certain sections seemed to be strengthened and improved. The soloist was Rhys Morgan, tenor, who sang two arias. His voice, while not large, was of wide range and very flexible. His interpretations were marked by excellent musicianship. Mr. Morgan was also heard in a group of songs, accompanied by Mrs. Corinne Paulson Thorson at the piano.

Mr. Stokowski gave a most poetic and individual reading of the César Franck D minor Symphony, which was played with great beauty of tone by the orchestra. There is no denying that he can get a total quality and gradations of volume that no other conductor who has yet appeared with the organization can obtain.

Albeniz's "Fete-Dieu à Séville," played for the first time last season with Mr. Stokowski's orchestration, was the second number on the program. It is a splendid piece of instrumentation, a beautiful Spanish atmosphere of the original piano work and the mood of the fete. Another orchestration of a piano composition was Debussy's "La Cathédrale Engloutie," also a fine work in instrumentation, although the musical thoughts of the number scarcely seemed to justify the gigantic orchestral resources used.

The program included two popular French works, neither of which has been played at the regular symphony series for several seasons. These were the "Danse Macabre" of Saint-Saëns and "The Sorcerer's Apprentice" of Dukas. The orchestra did some of the best playing of the concert in these two numbers. The solo violin part in the "Danse Macabre" was especially finely played by Thaddeus Rich and the whole number was given with clarity and with splendid rhythmic effects. The brilliant and strikingly descriptive "Sorcerer's Apprentice" was also finely read and played with perfect ensemble.

The ultra-modern Milhaud was an intriguing contrast to Mozart. True to his talent as a superlative writer of ballet music, Milhaud has made this Serenade a series of movements marked VII, Tranquille and VII again, of most fascinating rhythms. He has written simultaneous themes, individually complete and bound together dexterously. If the listener

**Income Estimated in Excess
of \$15 Share on Common
—Last 6 Months Best**

After getting away to rather a poor start in the first few months of 1925, due entirely to 1924 decreased output of crops in its territory, Union Pacific rapidly recuperated in the last months of 1925, closing the year with

This improvement in net was entirely due to reduction in operating expenses which decreased \$2,758,850.

The crop yield in the fall of 1925 in Union Pacific's territory was on the whole good, much better than in the preceding year.

The apple crop in Idaho, Oregon and Washington was materially in excess of that of the preceding year.

Union Pacific maintained its record as a road with one of the lowest transportation and operating ratios in the

country, operating expenses in 1991 taking only 70.11 per cent of gross compared to 71.15 per cent in 1990. Its large amount of long haul business is an important factor in producing this excellent operating result.

The upward turn in the trend

gross earnings came in August, a fall gain being reported for that month while October, November and December were all splendid months.

Assuming Union Pacific's non-operating income from its large investments in other roads, or about the

same basis as in 1924 and also taking fixed charges on the 1924 basis, Union Pacific apparently earned better than \$15 a share on the \$222,293,100 common stock in 1925 comparing with \$14.29 a share in 1924.

Even on the basis of its own operations during the war period, disregarding standard return in 1918 and 1919 and government guarantee for portion of 1920, Union's earnings for the 10-year period ended with 1920 averaged considerably better than

averaged considerably better than \$1.00 annually on the common stock. It is one of the very few railroads of the country to make a remarkably good showing of earnings during the entire war period and immediately following the war.

The accompanying table shows Union Pacific's 10-year earnings record, disregarding standard return guaranty in 1918, 1919 and 1920:

UNION PACIFIC	Earnings as a share of total
1918	100%
1919	100%
1920	100%
1921	100%
1922	100%
1923	100%
1924	100%
1925	100%
1926	100%
1927	100%
1928	100%
1929	100%
1930	100%
1931	100%
1932	100%
1933	100%
1934	100%
1935	100%
1936	100%
1937	100%
1938	100%
1939	100%
1940	100%
1941	100%
1942	100%
1943	100%
1944	100%
1945	100%
1946	100%
1947	100%
1948	100%
1949	100%
1950	100%
1951	100%
1952	100%
1953	100%
1954	100%
1955	100%
1956	100%
1957	100%
1958	100%
1959	100%
1960	100%
1961	100%
1962	100%
1963	100%
1964	100%
1965	100%
1966	100%
1967	100%
1968	100%
1969	100%
1970	100%
1971	100%
1972	100%
1973	100%
1974	100%
1975	100%
1976	100%
1977	100%
1978	100%
1979	100%
1980	100%
1981	100%
1982	100%
1983	100%
1984	100%
1985	100%
1986	100%
1987	100%
1988	100%
1989	100%
1990	100%
1991	100%
1992	100%
1993	100%
1994	100%
1995	100%
1996	100%
1997	100%
1998	100%
1999	100%
2000	100%
2001	100%
2002	100%
2003	100%
2004	100%
2005	100%
2006	100%
2007	100%
2008	100%
2009	100%
2010	100%
2011	100%
2012	100%
2013	100%
2014	100%
2015	100%
2016	100%
2017	100%
2018	100%
2019	100%
2020	100%
2021	100%
2022	100%
2023	100%
2024	100%
2025	100%
2026	100%
2027	100%
2028	100%
2029	100%
2030	100%
2031	100%
2032	100%
2033	100%
2034	100%
2035	100%
2036	100%
2037	100%
2038	100%
2039	100%
2040	100%
2041	100%
2042	100%
2043	100%
2044	100%
2045	100%
2046	100%
2047	100%
2048	100%
2049	100%
2050	100%
2051	100%
2052	100%
2053	100%
2054	100%
2055	100%
2056	100%
2057	100%
2058	100%
2059	100%
2060	100%
2061	100%
2062	100%
2063	100%
2064	100%
2065	100%
2066	100%
2067	100%
2068	100%
2069	100%
2070	100%
2071	100%

	Gross	Sur af chgs	com d
			pf div
1925.....	\$198,039,900	*\$37,879,000	*\$15.5
1924.....	199,035,117	35,753,204	14.2
1923.....	211,318,465	39,922,206	16.1
1922.....	192,877,122	32,339,723	12.7
1921.....	281,445,913	31,301,075	12.2
1920.....	209,049,510	36,264,320	14.5

1919.....	177,447,698	42,189,604	17.1
1918.....	158,845,175	45,419,293	18.6
1917.....	130,101,864	41,536,500	16.8
1916.....	114,412,607	43,183,408	17.6
Average earnings a share of com.			15.5
*Estimated.			

MONEY MARKET.		
Current quotations follow:		
Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	4 1/2 %	5 1/2 %
Outside com'l paper	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4

Outside com'l paper	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Year money	4 1/2	4 1/2
Customers' com'l loans	4 1/2 @ 5	4 1/2 @ 5
Individ. cus. col. loans	4 1/2 @ 5	4 1/2 @ 5
	Last	
	Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York	67c	67 1/2c
Bar silver in London	30 1/2d	30 1/2d

Bar gold in London...	\$48 11½d	\$48 10½d
Mexican dollars	51¼c	51½c

Clearing House Figures		
	Boston	New York
Exchanges	\$78,000,000	\$980,000,000
Year ago today	72,000,000	

Balances	33,000,000	93,000,000
Year ago today ..	24,000,000	...
F. R. bank credit.	34,886,267	\$5,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks—

30 days	3% @ 3%
60 days	3% @ 3%
90 days	3% @ 3%
4 months	3% @ 3%
5 months	4 @ 3%
6 months	4 1/4 @ 4

Non-member and private eligible banks
 ers in general 1/4 per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	4%	Bucharest	5%
---------	----	-----------	----

Boston	4	Bucharest	6
London	4	Budapest	7
Cleveland	4	Copenhagen	5
Dallas	4	Helsingfors	7
Kansas City	4	Lisbon	9
Minneapolis	4	London	5
New York	4	Madrid	5
		Prague	6

Philadelphia .. 4	Riga	8
Richmond .. 4	Rome	7
San Francisco. 4	Sofia	10
St. Louis	Stockholm ..	4 1/2
Amsterdam .. 3 1/2	Swiss Bank ...	3 1/2
Athens	Tokyo	8.93
Bombay	Vienna	8
Brussels	Warsaw	10

Calcutta	6	Oslo	6
Berlin	8	Paris	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table.

	Current	Last previous	Parity
Sterling Demand ...	\$4.86 $\frac{1}{8}$	\$4.86 $\frac{1}{8}$	\$4.8648
Cables	4.86 $\frac{7}{8}$	4.86 $\frac{7}{8}$	4.8648
French francs	.0368	.0369	.193
Belgian francs	.0455	.0454 $\frac{3}{4}$	.193

Swiss francs.	1926	1926 $\frac{1}{2}$	1993
Lire	4043 $\frac{7}{8}$	4043 $\frac{3}{4}$	193
Marks	2381	2381	238
Holland	4007	4010	402
Sweden	2679	2678	268
Norway	2033	2031	268
Denmark	2468	2461	268
Spain	407	408	193

Spain .....	.1497	.1308	.133
Portugal .....	.0517	.0517	1.08
Greece .....	.0144 ^{3/4}	.0144	.193
Austria .....	.014 ^{1/8}	.014 ^{1/8}	.2026
Argentina .....	.1112	.1116	.4245
Brazil .....	.1489	.1485	.3244
Poland .....	.1425	.1425	.1930
Hungary .....	.014 ^{1/8}	.014 ^{1/8}	.203

Yugoslavia	0.0176	0.0176	1.193
Finland	0.0253	0.0253	1.193
Czechoslovakia	0.0296¼	0.0296¼	2.026
Rumania	0.0044	0.004	1.193
Shanghai (tael)	7.7425	7.7425	1.0832
Hong Kong	5.825	5.825	.78
Bombay	3.688	3.688	4.866
Yokohama	4.506	4.500	4.984

Uruguay	1.0331	1.0331	1.0342
Chile .....	.1213	.1213	.365
Peru	3.83	3.83	4.8685
Canadian Ex..	.99 37-64	.99 37-64	1.00

†Per thousand.

BOSTON EXPORTS LOWER
Exports through Boston during 1925 were \$47,473,803. In 1924 the exports were \$57,339,333. The difference is accounted for by about \$10,000,000 worth of foreign wool re-exported from here in 1924. Imports for 1925 in Massachusetts

BRITISH RAILWAY DIVIDEND
LONDON Feb. 10.—London, Midland &

Scottish Railway has declared a final dividend of 3½ per cent, making 6 per cent for the year.



1925 PROSPECTS YEAR			
Income Estimated in Excess of \$15 Share on Common—Last 6 Months Best			
After getting away to rather a p start in the first few months of 1925, the 1924 decade, out of crop in the Union Pacific, rapidly recuperated in the last months of 1925, closing the year with a gross income of \$12,265,484, or actually \$22,254,884 ahead of 1924, increase of 5.6 per cent.			
This improvement in net was entirely due to reduction in operating expenses, which decreased \$2,768,8 or 2 per cent.			
The yield in the fall of 1925 in Union Pacific's territory was in the whole good, much better than in the preceding year.			
Adverse wheat conditions were confined chiefly to territory yielding short-haul business, while in long-haul territory wheat and other crops were much heavier than in 1924.			
The apple crop in Idaho, Oregon and Washington was materially in excess of that of the preceding year.			
All this meant heavy long-haul traffic for Union Pacific, and should spell a good start also for 1926.			
The specific maintenance record as a road with one of the lowest transportation and operating ratios in the country, operating expenses for 1925 taking only 70.11 per cent of gross compared to 71.15 per cent in 1924.			
Its large amount of long-haul business, the improvement in net, and reducing this excellent operating ratio.			
The month of December furnished fitting close to the year, gross in the amount of \$1,151,000, or 9.3 per cent over December, 1924, and net operating income increasing \$177,3 or 16.3 per cent.			
The year's turn in the trend of gross earnings came in August, a fall gain being reported for that month, while October, November and December were all better months.			
Assuming Union Pacific's non-operating income from its large investments in other lines, and that the same basis as in 1924 and also taking fixed charges on the 1924 basis, Union Pacific apparently earned better than the 1924 average of \$15.00 per share on common stock in 1925 comparing with \$14.29 a share in 1924.			
Even on the basis of its own operating ratio, the 1925 year, dis regarding standard return in 1918 and 1919 and government guarantee for portion of 1920, Union's earnings for 1925 were \$15.00 per share, or averaged considerably better than \$14.29 annually on the common stock. It is one of the very few railroads of the country to make a remarkably good showing of earnings during the entire year period and immediately following to that year.			
The accompanying table shows Union Pacific's 10-year earnings record, disregarding standard return of guaranty in 1918 and 1919.			
UNION PACIFIC			
	Gross	Sur. & chgs.	Earnings a share
1925.....	\$198,635,017	\$37,379,000	\$15.00
1924.....	193,035,101	37,573,204	14.29
1923.....	189,000,000	36,220,000	14.29
1922.....	207,571,122	32,720,122	14.29
1921.....	204,540,000	32,720,000	14.29
1920.....	209,649,510	32,720,000	14.29
1919.....	177,447,698	41,238,604	17.11
1918.....	177,447,698	41,238,604	17.11
1917.....	120,161,881	41,238,604	17.11
1916.....	114,412,607	43,183,408	17.50
* Union Pacific's share of common, 15.50 per cent.			
* Estimated.			
MONEY MARKET			
Current quotations follow:			
Call Loans.....	100 days.....	Hoston New York.....	50 days.....
Outside Com'l paper.....	100 days.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Yeast money.....	100 days.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Business com'l loans.....	100 days.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Individ. ex. col. loans.....	100 days.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Today's Prevalent			
Ba silver in New York.....	67c	87 1/2	87 1/2
Foreign currencies.....	100 days.....	87 1/2	87 1/2
Ba gold in London.....	84 1/2 @ 84 1/2	84 1/2 @ 84 1/2	84 1/2 @ 84 1/2
Mexican dollars.....	51 1/2 @ 51 1/2	51 1/2 @ 51 1/2	51 1/2 @ 51 1/2
Clearing House Figures			
Exchanges.....	\$78,000,000	\$930,000,000	\$930,000,000
Debits.....	\$78,000,000	\$930,000,000	\$930,000,000
Yeast money.....	\$33,000,000	\$93,000,000	\$93,000,000
Foreign currencies.....	\$24,000,000	\$24,000,000	\$24,000,000
Ba. car. trans.	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000
Acceptance Market			
Prime Acceptance.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
60 days.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
90 days.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
120 days.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
180 days.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
240 days.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
360 days.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Non-member and private eligible bankers in general 4 1/2 per cent higher.			
Leading Central Bank Rates			
The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:			
Atlanta.....	4 1/2	Bucharest.....	6 1/2
Boston.....	4 1/2	Calcutta.....	6 1/2
Chicago.....	4 1/2	Copenhagen.....	5 1/2
Cleveland.....	4 1/2	Helsingfors.....	5 1/2
Dayton.....	4 1/2	London.....	5 1/2
Kansas City.....	4 1/2	Madrid.....	5 1/2

Chartered 1836

Clean Business Man Writes

"New Orleans, December 2, 1935

to the city I note both your ultimato. It is clearly an advancement in an Agency Account as failure to put through for collateral Bonds when due May first."

us through advertising. The Agency Service an economic securities, investments and t.

er a letter to one of this Company places you under no obligation

INGHAM B. MORRIS
President

Member Vice
Reserve 5

JUST COMPANY

STREETS . . . PHILADELPHIA

Bonds Out Of Income

build up your income. Complicated? Not at all. Merely pay \$100, \$500, \$1,000 a month on Fidelity First Mortgage Real Estate Gold Bonds. Before you invest it, you have \$100.00, \$500.00 or \$1,000.00 earning 6 1/2% interest. And Fidelity Bond Mortgage Co. guarantees payment of principal and interest of every Fidelity Bond. Our slogan, "Your Money Is Safe Investment," explains the plan—write for it.

FIDELITY BOND & MORTGAGE CO.

Incorporated 1913

Home Office:
652 Chemical Bldg., St. Louis 1169
New York Life Bldg., Chicago 386
Columbia Nat'l Bank Bldg., Philadelphia

Fidelity Guarantees Every

Salesman Wanted

Alert man, good appearance, sell newspaper advertising in New York City, small amount of capital. Christian Scientist preferred. Write fully about yourself. Mr. S. Box, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SETBACK IN WHEAT PRICES FOLLOWED BY VIGOROUS RALLY

CHICAGO, Feb. 10 (AP)—No standing reports that unexpected lower quotations at Liverpool were due to selling on news from America, the wheat market here derived an early setback as a result of sympathy with the decline in Chicago opening prices, 1 3/4 c. lower. May, new, \$1.60@1.62 1/2. July, \$1.50 1/2@1.51. were followed by slight further decline, and the vigorous rally.

Corn and oats swayed with After opening 1/2 to 5/8 off, new, 1 1/4 c. for corn, recovered above yesterday's finish. Oats started 1/4 to 1/2c. lower, 41 1/2@41 3/4c., and held near initial range.

Provisions were steady.

DIVIDENDS

Ringham Mines Company declared regular quarterly dividend of \$1 a share, payable March 31 to stock of record May 20.

National Sugar Refining Company declared the regular quarterly dividend, payable April 2 to stock of record Feb. 27.

W. J. McCahan Sugar Refining Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2% per cent preferred, payable March 1 to stock record Feb. 15.

Wamsutter Mills declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2% per cent preferred, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 27.

Quaker Oats declared a special dividend of \$2.50 to the regular quarterly dividend of 75c on the common and regular 1 1/2% on the preferred. Common dividend, payable April 15 to stock of record April 1 and preferred May 20 to stock record May 1.

Jewell Tea declared a dividend of toward accumulations and the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the preferred, payable March 1 to stock of record April 1 and preferred May 20 to stock record May 1.

B. Kuppenheimer & Co. declared regular quarterly 1 1/2% per cent preferred, payable March 1 to stock record Feb. 23.

Newmarket Manufa turning Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend common dividend, payable February 23 to stock of record Feb. 8.

Philadelphia Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2% per cent preferred, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 15.

American Sugar Refining Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2% per cent preferred, payable April 2 to stock of record March 1.

U. S. HOFFMAN MACHINERY Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1,301.889 after interest.

ne
 n-
 ou
 or
 ty
 te
 te
 00
 r-
 ad
 ne
 n-
 d.
 ns
 i
 ago
 enver
 and
 2807
 ed
 to
 ew
 red.
 nce
 ew
 D.
 LLY
 with-
 ected
 today
 from
 un-
 result
 road.
 2'ac
 and
 by a
 heat.
 1500
 d to
 May
 the
 the
 bare.
 second
 de-
 d of
 record
 Mo-
 ular
 the
 the
 k of
 ular
 pay-
 b. 3.
 cord
 tend
 13 to
 olve-
 er
 per
 ends
 cord
 k of
 12.25
 ular
 both
 arch
 29.75
 the
 red
 of
 any
 per
 15
 de-
 of
 arch
 red
 1.25
 ore-
 rec-
 net
 xes,

CLASS B PLAY IN THIRD ROUND

Several of the Leading
Players Are Scheduled
to Meet

The first round and all but four of the matches in the second were completed yesterday, with the leaders of the straight games, with little trouble. W. E. Chambers, New York Athletic Club; E. R. Brumley, Harvard Club; Stuart C. Brown, Yale Club; R. M. Kirkland, Montclair Athletic Club, and Francis Day, Yale Club, all won with ease, and other stars who are expected to appear in the final round, including F. W. Klempert, Crescent Athletic Club, will be in the final round.

J. D. Kennedy, the Columbia Club leader, made his first appearance on the Yale-Harvard football field at Sonneborn, No. 2 on the Yale Club team with ease, 15-5, 15-5. Both he and E. L. Lorigan, the Crescent Athletic Club player, were the first to meet the others and will play their second round matches today. Kennedy met G. L. Lorigan of the Harvard Club, while Lorigan will play Wendell Davis, Harvard Club player, Wendell Davis. Other matches of importance will be K. J. Kleinert against Miller against Green, and in the third round, The Summary:

UNITED STATES CLASS B INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP—HARMON H. HAMMOND—First Round

J. D. Kennedy, Columbia University Club, defeated L. H. Sonneborn, Yale

defeated Frank Harvard Club, 15-12, by default.

Second Round

W. E. Chambers, New York Athletic Club, defeated H. R. Burroughs, Crescent Athletic Club, 15-12, by default.

J. C. Lyons, New York Athletic Club, defeated Barnwell Elliott, New York Athletic Club, 15-12, by default.

E. R. Brumley, Harvard Club, defeated H. C. Howard, Shelton Club, 15-12, 13-11.

E. H. Henningway, Gramercy Park Club, defeated J. N. Cole, Columbia University, 15-12, by default.

E. R. Perrell, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated Grover O'Neill, Harvard Club, 15-12, by default.

Stuart M. Sperry, Princeton Club, defeated C. A. Hopkins, Whitehall Club, 15-12, by default.

R. M. Kirkland, Montclair Athletic Club, defeated D. M. Ogilvie, Crescent Athletic Club, 15-12, by default.

E. W. Kleinert, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated Frank Whitcomb, Princeton Club, 15-12, by default.

Edwin Muller, Princeton Club, defeated J. C. Lyons, New York Athletic Club, 15-12, by default.

S. R. Green, New York Athletic Club, defeated N. F. Torrains, Crescent Athletic Club, 15-2, 15-13.

Francis Day, Yale Club, defeated I. W. Irvine, Crescent Athletic Club, 15-7, 15-10.

D. B. Rich, New York Athletic Club, defeated Felix A. Jenkins, Montclair Athletic Club, 15-6, 8-15, 15-10.

BOSTON

RESTAURANTS

BROOKLINE, MASS.

SCHLEHUBER
SELF-SERVICE RESTAURANT
275-277 Harvard Street
Cordell's Corner
Open daily 10 A. M. to 12 P. M.
Our aim is to please you.

BOSTON

210 Huntington Avenue
Luncheon 40-60 cents
Table d'Hôte Dinner 75-90 cents
Sunday Turkey or Chicken Dinner 75 cents
Also a la Carte all hours

THE CAPRI
SPAGHETTI PLACE
Cooking is the real Italian style
by Italians.
257 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

The Corner Cafe
Luncheon 11:30 to 2 Dinner 5-7:20
Special Luncheon 40c Dinner 75c
Norway and Falmouth Direct

The Gateway Tea Room
Luncheon
Afternoon Tea
Dinner

 43 Gainsboro Street
Boston
Tel. Back Bay 6251



Café Minerva

216 Huntington Ave., Boston
(Opp. Christian Science church)

Reputed Cuisine and Exceptional
Service. Artistic Surroundings—
Refined Music.

APPROVED PRICES
Same management as
Hotel Minerva
H. C. DEMITTER

*"It Does Make a Difference Where
You Eat and What You Eat"*

**9% GEORGIAN
CAFETERIAS**

256 Huntington Avenue
142 Massachusetts Avenue

Boylston Street at Washington
4 Brattle Square, Quincy House
Quick Bite No. 1—31 Brattle St.
Quick Bite No. 2—21 Kingston St.
BOSTON

In Cambridge at 22 Dunster Street

YOENE'S
American and Chinese Restaurant
85c
Individual
SERVED
DAILY
Except Sat.
and Sun.
5 to 8 P. M.
Dine and Dance Every Evening 6 to 12 P. M.
No Cover Charge
200 Huntington Ave. Boston, Mass.

10

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

"If winter comes, can spring be far behind?"

Candor is an essential element in the relationship between friends, yet its utility is too often overlooked. Alfred Noyes, British poet and author, has thus rendered public service in setting forth impartially and clearly in a series of articles in the Sunday Times, causes which in the past have created American misunderstandings of Britain. Mr. Noyes is an Englishman who has spent much time in the United States, where he has had the vision to see truths which are not always apparent upon the surface. He has thus learned that American-British differences are not fictions that can be swept away by mere expressions of good will, but are based in many cases upon historical facts, often capable of explanation, but not to be either belittled or ignored.

To make this plain to his fellow countrymen in Britain, he calls attention to certain features of American life that are not as well known in Britain as they deserve to be. One is that in the United States there is more knowledge of the outside world than is to be found among most Englishmen. Another is that the nation-building which is going on in the United States resembles that progressing in Britain and its overseas dominions, where human elements of similarly diverse origins have been and still require to be absorbed. A third is that not all American cities are more recent than the industrial centers of Britain. Independence Square in Philadelphia, for example, is older than the larger portion of London, for it was built before the Great Fire.

Mr. Noyes also reminds Englishmen that events of the War of Independence, while forgotten in Britain, are still handed down to memory in the United States; and that the Anglo-Japanese alliance created distrust, which, although largely removed when this compact ended, was, while it lasted, more serious than most Englishmen knew. In Britain's past dealings with the Chinese opium trade and with the national aspirations of the inhabitants of such countries as India and Ireland, events have also occurred which have afforded to the enemies of American-British friendship opportunity to spread effective anti-British propaganda. This propaganda, while plausible, is often forgetful of responsibilities, which Britain is no more able to lay down than could the Americans restore the pampies to the tribes of the "Reservations." British sea power, too, has created misunderstandings, though British good will to America was abundantly shown during the Spanish-American War, when through "the silent muzzles of its fleet" England said to Germany, "Hands off America."

Mr. Noyes rightly concludes that "with the world's hungry myriads at her gates," America would be "more than a little lonely," if the British Commonwealth "ever went down." There is no nation but has made mistakes. The very fact that such a cosmopolitan-minded Englishman as Mr. Noyes should have come forward to point out cases where America has historic grounds of complaint against Britain is proof itself that, whatever may have happened in the past, American-British friendship is strong enough today to look facts squarely in the face. It has been said that to know all is to forgive all, and this applies not only to America's attitude toward Britain, but equally the other way about. After all, it is present actions that count, not past history; and the world's future largely depends upon the extent to which Americans and Englishmen can understand one another and act together for the common good.

There was a committee from the British Save-the-Children Fund in Sofia recently, which went to Bulgaria to observe the operations of the great charity which the organization it represented had devised and carried out. This charity was nothing less than the construction, at its own expense, of a "model village" for the Macedonian and Thracian refugees. The "model village" was built on the drained bottom of a large pond in the town of Straldja. But there was more to it than that.

A Wise and Humane Charity

When the committee arrived from London, with John Golden, its leader and inspiration, the great undertaking of the "model village" was already a fact. The roofs had already been put over the fifty houses of the community, and the houses were occupied by several times as many Macedonian refugee children and their families. It must have given the Londoners a thrill to witness the operation of their scheme, prompted by sympathy for the homeless Macedonians in far-off Bulgaria.

But the plans of this committee from London went farther—much farther—than anything that had been already brought about. What Mr. Golden and his fellow-workers in London wished to accomplish further was the complete salvaging of the human material from Macedonia. The Londoners had gone to Bulgaria to consider ways and means of making their long-distance charity complete. They had gone to the "model village" to devise means for producing a harvest in the territory that had once been a pond but was now a "model village." It was necessary to set those Macedonian agriculturists to work at their traditional occupation, farming.

They would find the means of mobilizing those workers, of setting them at the task at which their fathers and their forebears had toiled. The mobilization involved the purchase of plows, of cattle, of other agricultural equipment of which the refugees had known the use for many generations of their primitive lives. That crowning act, the restoration of these poor folks to useful and productive lives, was the task that had brought these Londoners to Straldja. It was a mission the nobility of which it would be difficult to overestimate.

The history of the negotiations of the United States Government for the purchase of the Cape Cod Canal is a disheartening record of governmental inertia and delay. Back in the Wilson Administration the Government offered \$8,500,000 for the canal. Its owners demanded \$13,500,000. Condemnation proceedings were instituted and the jury made an award of \$16,801,000. That verdict was set aside on certain technical errors, and the matter went over to the Harding Administration. Both under that President and under President Coolidge the proposition to purchase was renewed. A bill now before Congress fixes \$11,500,000 as the price the Government should pay, and hearings on the measure are in progress before the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

The time for the purchase of this essential part of the American system of interior waterways is here and now. For more than a decade congressional committees have been solemnly considering its value, each committee going into the subject anew, without accepting the findings of those who had gone before. To an intelligent man, not a member of Congress, the only documents needed are a map of the New England coast, and a table of the ocean-carried traffic that has been going around Cape Cod. The present activity in the development of the Cape as a place for summer homes offers an additional reason for early action. With a dock and turning basin at some point on the canal the present through traffic will be greatly enhanced by local passenger business.

Private initiative built the canal which has been a real boon to New England. It is quite time that its further development was pressed at public cost. Recent events have indicated the probability that railroad mergers will be effected without compulsion if the roads are permitted to work the matter out for themselves. A check would still remain upon any attempted mergers which were not in the public interest through the refusal of the Interstate Commerce Commission to sanction such groupings. It appears probable that combinations of railroads having much in common which will be in the best interests of the public, will gradually be developed under existing arrangements, while a hasty scrambling of carriers under compulsion, within a period of three years, might result in ill-advised groupings which could not be reassigned to other groups of roads if their original consolidations proved unwise.

That the economies to be derived from the mere merging of railroads are greatly overestimated is the view of many transportation men. Railroad executives, whose main interest lies in economical management of their properties under present conditions, even if for no stronger motive than a purely personal one, question seriously the possibility of reducing expenses by creating super-railways sufficiently to effect lower freight rates. Small companies, it is pointed out, can and frequently do operate as efficiently as large ones, both in the railroad and other industries. Size, per se, does not make for economy, and indeed it often tends in the opposite direction, through the removal of direct supervision of the executive officers of the property. How large a railroad may be efficiently managed by one man is a debatable question, some of America's largest carriers being far from prosperous while smaller ones give every evidence of efficient and economical management.

While the merging of railways having interests in common, such as through traffic, joint terminals and intercorporate ownership of stock has much to commend it, the key to greater economy in railroad operation lies in a much simpler direction than wholesale scrambling of the roads, as urged by Senator Cummins. As any observant railroad man can testify, the three weakest spots in transportation by rail are freight terminals, wages of employees and inefficiency of labor. The last mentioned is being steadily overcome as a movement toward greater co-operation between management and men grows in volume. The wage question lends itself less readily to adjustment, for with half the railroad revenues now going into the pay rolls, wages are not excessive except in occasional instances.

The first-mentioned cause of high operating costs, however, that of freight terminals, affords the opportunity for substantial economies, greater than those which may be effected by mergers either voluntary or compulsory. Co-ordination of terminals in many cities, or a complete unification of facilities, with terminal roads representing all the carriers which enter the city, have proved successful in St. Louis, and there is every reason to believe that their adoption elsewhere would result in substantial economies. By the elimination of much needless switching and transferring of goods to protect its own traffic in various cities, individual roads becoming partners in joint terminals would save large sums. It is probable that the only great economy in consolidating railways lies in the better management of freight terminals, and a voluntary unification of such facilities would enable the railroads to effect these savings immediately without the involved processes preliminary to railway merging.

A growing disapproval of compulsory rail mergers is manifested by business organizations familiar with railroad problems. The fact that these associations represent houses dealing in railway supplies, in which the more prominent members might be expected to benefit the more by dealing with great railroad systems rather than the smaller ones of today, is further evidence of the inadvisability of overriding the opinions of those who have considered the matter from an intimate knowledge of actual and practical conditions. The menace of great monopolistic combinations in various industries already threatens, as the Nation's business tends to group itself into larger corporations with which other companies have less chance to compete. In the case of the railroads, the fact that politicians and bankers are the most urgent in desiring railway merging causes the shipper and traveler to pause and wonder if, after all, he will benefit by such consolidations.

Nothing has recently been proved more clearly to the satisfaction of the people of the United States than the fact that the Senate, when it chooses to proceed to the enactment of any measure before it, can assure such action by a simple and effective method. When, as a result of the insistence of the voters of the country, the Senate saw fit to declare the position of two-thirds of its membership upon the World Court issue, it resorted to a mild form of cloture which limited and finally stopped unnecessary or unreasonably prolonged debate, and adopted the resolution which had been pending. For the time being, at least, "senatorial courtesy" was forgotten. The business which had been undertaken seemed more important than the preservation of a hoary fiction which many imagine had been too long observed.

So it comes about that this same observant and considerate people will have little patience with those in charge of the pending tax revision measure in the Senate if they fail at the proper time to assert what is undoubtedly the desire of more than two-thirds of that chamber's membership and force the bill to a final enactment. It is quite apparent that there is need that this legislation, outlined by the President, framed by the nonpartisan action of the House, and popularly approved, be immediately written into law. Few individual senators would care to have it said of them that they had made impossible the provisions for the economic relief which the measure offers. Yet there continues what, at least to the interested onlooker, must appear as a needless partisan or factional filibuster which a false idea of the amenities permits.

If the senators but realized it, they themselves offered, in their courageous action in support of the World Court resolution, the most convincing answer possible to the insistent claim that the Senate cannot govern itself properly under its present rules. But if they are to retain a confidence generously imposed they must adhere to the course which they then so wisely chose to follow.

Whatever constructive or helpful criticism of the tax bill was possible to be made by the senators could have been offered and acted upon long before this time. Every day's delay is resented by the people of the country generally. The proposed schedules were, in the main, popularly approved. Those who are restive over the long delay seem inclined to think that the obstructionists are not displaying any superior knowledge of the needs of the country. Faced by such useless interference, the first duty of the friends of the measure would seem to be to subject it to the same method of handling that was applied so successfully to the World Court bill.

The Cape Cod Canal

When the Senate Chooses to Act

Nothing has recently been proved more clearly to the satisfaction of the people of the United States than the fact that the Senate, when it chooses to proceed to the enactment of any measure before it, can assure such action by a simple and effective method. When, as a result of the insistence of the voters of the country, the Senate saw fit to declare the position of two-thirds of its membership upon the World Court issue, it resorted to a mild form of cloture which limited and finally stopped unnecessary or unreasonably prolonged debate, and adopted the resolution which had been pending. For the time being, at least, "senatorial courtesy" was forgotten. The business which had been undertaken seemed more important than the preservation of a hoary fiction which many imagine had been too long observed.

So it comes about that this same observant and considerate people will have little patience with those in charge of the pending tax revision measure in the Senate if they fail at the proper time to assert what is undoubtedly the desire of more than two-thirds of that chamber's membership and force the bill to a final enactment. It is quite apparent that there is need that this legislation, outlined by the President, framed by the nonpartisan action of the House, and popularly approved, be immediately written into law. Few individual senators would care to have it said of them that they had made impossible the provisions for the economic relief which the measure offers. Yet there continues what, at least to the interested onlooker, must appear as a needless partisan or factional filibuster which a false idea of the amenities permits.

If the senators but realized it, they themselves offered, in their courageous action in support of the World Court resolution, the most convincing answer possible to the insistent claim that the Senate cannot govern itself properly under its present rules. But if they are to retain a confidence generously imposed they must adhere to the course which they then so wisely chose to follow.

Whatever constructive or helpful criticism of the tax bill was possible to be made by the senators could have been offered and acted upon long before this time. Every day's delay is resented by the people of the country generally. The proposed schedules were, in the main, popularly approved. Those who are restive over the long delay seem inclined to think that the obstructionists are not displaying any superior knowledge of the needs of the country. Faced by such useless interference, the first duty of the friends of the measure would seem to be to subject it to the same method of handling that was applied so successfully to the World Court bill.

Whatever constructive or helpful criticism of the tax bill was possible to be made by the senators could have been offered and acted upon long before this time. Every day's delay is resented by the people of the country generally. The proposed schedules were, in the main, popularly approved. Those who are restive over the long delay seem inclined to think that the obstructionists are not displaying any superior knowledge of the needs of the country. Faced by such useless interference, the first duty of the friends of the measure would seem to be to subject it to the same method of handling that was applied so successfully to the World Court bill.

Random Ramblings

An appeal to the public for a more dignified term than "waiter" or "waitress" is being made by the president of the United Restaurant Owners' Association. What is to be done for the patron, who may be said to be the real "waiter" or "waitress" in most restaurants? And when all is said and done, would it be possible that your favorite waiter or waitress could mean any more to you if called by another name?

Interest in the New York sales of Lord Leverhulme's art collections has revived discussion of the old question of an artist's rights in his pictures after they are sold. This philanthropist-merchant, the man who built Port Sunlight, didn't like the hands in one of his portraits and cut off that portion of the canvas, much to the painter's distress. Whistler once made off with a painting with the remark that the buyer didn't deserve to possess it.

Years ago Nero fiddled as he watched the burning of Rome. Now we are told that a California naturalist has demonstrated his ability to quench flames by fiddling. Looks as though firemen might soon be taking the post-graduate course Melbie Dunham is offering through the good graces of Henry Ford.

The office boy was heard to remark that he wasn't interested in balloon tires; what the country needed, he thought, was a balloon doughnut. Whereat his pal was heard to sniff: "Hah, don't you know balloons are stuffed with air? There's too much air in doughnuts now, th' whole middle of 'em."

Rain has virtually brought about an armistice in the Riff. It has temporarily caused operations to cease, giving an opportunity for a discussion of peace proposals. Thus once again it may be demonstrated that every cloud has a silver lining.

From the heights of The Conning Tower, F. P. A. in the World of New York opines that what the United States needs is a non-collapsible coal parley. Why not a good collapsible coal strike?

Gas-heating for homes is being advocated. Some children say that after father comes home, the supply of hot air becomes appreciably more abundant.

The major problem in both Great Britain and America just now seems to be a miner one.

A Close-Up View of the Turk

The following article is from the pen of an Oriental Christian, and represents the opinions of many inhabitants of the Near East.

Lately much has been written in American papers, and much has been spoken to the American people by eminent Americans, about the reforms introduced in the Turkish life by the great Turkish patriot, Mustapha Kemal, his adoption of the European hat, in replacement of the old fez, and the abolition of religious courts being applauded as his crowning achievements. Little remains but for these admirers of the Turk to give him a high seat among the civilized nations of the world.

I like to believe that all this has been the independent, sincere conviction of American writers, uninfluenced by Turkish propaganda. But to the eye of Orientals who know Turkey and the Turk better than can incidental visitors, and look at the matter from a humanitarian point of view, these writers do not draw the right conclusions from the incidents which they happen to have observed.

They have been misled in their conclusions, and thus are misleading the American mind. And this, because they have not lived with the Turk, under his yoke as his subjects; nor have they sufficiently studied the development of events in Turkey.

It is not the first time that appearances and costumes have been changed in Turkey. Nor is it the first time that Europe has applauded the Turkish so-called reforms. Up to the time of Sultan Mehjid, Turkey was an absolute monarchy, and the same first accepted the "Tanzimat," an organic statute for the government of the Empire, intended to establish reforms in taxation, military service, etc. Sultan Abdul-Aziz later was a most liberal Turkish ruler. He visited Europe and on his return, by means of the famous "Hatti-Humayun of Gulhane," an irrevocable Turkish decree, he gave equal rights to all his subjects without regard to religion or race. Civil and penal courts were created with new laws patterned after the Code Napoleon, in order to guarantee justice to all, but particularly to the Christian subjects in Turkey.

The religious courts, "Mekahim-i Sheriye," though not abolished, were limited to purely religious matters, such as marriage and divorce and inheritance cases of Muhammadans. The old Oriental costumes of large trousers and wide-skirted overalls (jubbe) were replaced by European form of clothing; while the fez, the headgear abandoned by Greeks, was officially adopted by the Palace, to give the final blow to the homemade "kalpak," still conspicuous at the time.

Hamid inherited all the above reforms, and to them he added his well-known patronage of the education of his Muhammadan subjects. Before his time Turks speaking a foreign language were very few, while through his efforts a well educated young generation came forth, the number of which grew very rapidly. A great number of promising youths were every year sent to Europe, mostly for military education.

This gave rise to the Young Turk Party, which under the guise of protest against the Hamidian tyranny, de-throned Hamid and proclaimed the famous "Hourriyet"—The Liberty—which had for its motto the French Revolution's triangle, "Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite."

The above evidences of development and progress were applauded throughout Europe, and the Turk has never missed his admirers all over the world.

On the other hand, it is a historical fact that none of the reforms in outward style of clothing or in adopted moral ideas helped to make the Turk a better man. Nay! the educated Turk proved to be a wilder creature than his Mongol forefathers. Never in the history of Turkish rulers in the Orient have the peaceable subjects, women and children, been subjected to such cruel, wholesale massacres as during the reign of Hamid, the Red Sultan, the champion of education.

In the same way the Young Turks with their advanced education, as apostles of liberty and brotherhood, and posing as models of Occidental civilization, as well as the latter prophet of reform, Mustapha Kemal, the present-day idol of twentieth century civilization, on whom all eyes are fixed to see the resurrection of the medieval Orient, have well succeeded in eclipsing the Red Sultan in his cruelties.

Yet the more the Turk has adopted in its outer form the Occidental civilization, the more cruel he has shown himself to be. The old Turk, a fanatical believer in his Allah, feared to wrong his fellow men, lest he should lose his paradise of fairies; while the educated Turk, scorning both Allah and Muhammad, is a creature who "neither fears God nor is ashamed of men."

I need not go very far to prove that Mustapha Kemal,

under his "headdress of civilization," has excelled all ancient and modern tyrants. He is the author of measureless misery to over 2,000,000 Christians scattered all over the world; and finally, he is the hero of the very latest atrocities to Christians of the Mosul district, which have aroused the British protests. Husseini Djahid and other Turks who did not agree with his political creed and had the courage to state so emphatically, will have something to say to extend this list indefinitely.

Do the American writers know that some of the Constantinople newspapers have begun to show signs of uneasiness because a humanitarian champion, Dr. Nansen, has succeeded in influencing both the League of Nations and the Moscow Government gradually to gather within the limits of the Soviet Armenia at Caucasus the remnants of Armenian refugees scattered to the four winds in their escape from the Kemalist terrors? And do they realize that this is not for fear of some distant reprisals, as the said press seems to wish to make it appear, but it is an outburst of grief for the rescue offered to their victims, who otherwise would be exterminated—the ideal of Turkish plans?

A former opportunity for real reform presented itself just after the armistice, when the Turk felt himself defeated and was ready to accept any conditions to preserve some kind of existence, but the criminal rivalry of the European Powers brought him back to life a wilder, more arrogant and more atrocious creature. This result the British seem to be suffering under at this time in Mesopotamia, and the French in Syria.

The present opportunity is in the hands of the missionaries of the American Board, who, "freed from the hindrances that Christians of Turkey hitherto laid in their way," find themselves strong enough to Christianize the Turk! The Christians of the Orient do not wish for anything better, and all their most heartfelt prayers will be for these missionary brethren, for the success of such grand work.

The scanty number of Christians who still remain in Turkey will also gladly welcome any reformer bringing to them the gospel of prohibition. But under this guise they will never tolerate misrepresentations, which sound like advertising for the Turk is not at this time, and has never been, a "total abstainer" by virtue of his law. The Koran, it is true, forbids the use of wine; but distilled spirits, as whiskey, not being mentioned in the same passage, the old fanatical Turk has long indulged himself in the use—rather in the abuse—of this kind of stuff. While now, aigion being set aside, there is not even that faint hint of prohibition to moderate the unchecked appetite of the New Turks. Anyone who has been in close contact with the Turk knows well that he is a more inveterate drinker than any of his Christian neighbors.

The testimony of trustworthy persons who have associated with Mustapha Kemal in his private life is to the effect that the great Turkish leader of the day is a regular user of strong drink, not to say a drunkard. The Turk has two faces. With the one he is known to himself, his intimates and to those of whom he has no consideration: his subjects and the Rayahs, whom he despises. This is his own true self: vicious, untrustworthy, abandoned to debauches, selfish, cruel. With the second he appears in his official relations with the foreigners: this is an exceedingly polite personality, gentle, ultralind, flattering, in courtesy surpassing all the limits that the art of hypocrisy might exhibit.

We, the Oriental Christians, are never surprised when we meet honest Occidentals admiring the Turk. Thus we were not in the least astonished when an American lady missionary, personally known to the writer for her honesty, testified, after visiting him in Angora, that "Mustapha Kemal is a gentleman."

Any impartial, honest critic, who should happen to know the Turk in his double face, will agree with the Oriental Christians, that the Old Turk, the New Turk or the Republican Turk; under the old kalpak, the fez or the European hat, even at the dawn of his accepting the Christian Sunday as his national day of weekly rest, is always the Turk, the same incorrigible Turk.

The misfortune is that among the Occidentals there are very few, only in fact the deepest minds and the most disinterested individuals, who have penetrated to this depth in their analysis of the Turk. Let us hope that these few may enlighten the public thought as to the true estimate of the Turk's worth, and this, rather in his own interest, because we may then hope that, on seeing the impossibility of eternally deceiving the world, he may one day decide to accept the true reform, the reform of the inner selfhood.

This is the wish of Oriental Christians.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

BERLIN
The Prussian Ministry for Science, Art and Education, which reserved a large sum of money recently for the support of painters and sculptors, has now decided to spend 10,000 marks for the creation of a "Beethoven fund" for the assistance of musicians and composers. This assistance is not to be limited merely to young and promising talent, but is also to be extended to older musicians and composers as an acknowledgment of their work.

Now that painters, sculptors, musicians and composers are being helped, it is the turn of the writers to receive financial support, it is pointed out here. In the meantime an agreement has been arrived at between composers and publishers which at last has ended a struggle of many years standing between the two. As a result of this agreement a fusion will take place of the society of composers and of the society of publishers, and it is said that the latter have met the composers more than halfway. In future, for instance, the publishers will no longer be permitted to purchase from the composers the right of authorship.

All over the city empty shops are to be seen, and the newspapers are crowded with advertisements of office premises to be let—something to which the population of Berlin had become quite unaccustomed. Owing to the cessation of building during and after the war, and to the artificial prosperity of commerce, trade and industry during the inflation period, when many new businesses and stores of all kinds sprang into existence, shops and office rooms here were naturally scarce and could only be obtained with the greatest difficulties and for big premiums, often amounting to several thousand gold marks. Owing to the present business depression, clearing up the disorder caused by the inflation, about 10 per cent of all offices of this city are to be let, and about 1,000,000 square meters of shops are empty.

The elevated railroad company of this city has now replaced on one of its principal lines the old-fashioned signal masts, carrying movable arms and small lamps lighted in the evening, by new signals consisting merely of two powerful green and red lamps, placed one above the other. The new signals, so far, appear to be a great success. Whereas formerly the driver of the elevated train had to look out for the signals, he now cannot avoid noticing them, as in the evening, for instance, the entire line is practically flooded with green light if it is clear, owing to the number and strength of the new lamps, and a danger signal can be seen far ahead, often beyond the next station. The new signals, it is believed, will prove especially useful in foggy weather.

The fifteenth six-day bicycle race in Berlin ended with the victory of the American pair, MacNamara-Horan, or, as the leading daily sport paper wrote, with the victory of the Star-Spangled Banner, and it was interesting to note that the two Americans were lauded without envy as the best men in the field. Until two hours before the end of the race they still were on a level with the pair,

Rieger-Giorgetti, a German-Italian combination, both pairs leading the field with an equal number of points. In the twenty-four last sprints, however, the American pair gained sixty points over their rivals and finished the race with 569, Rieger-Giorgetti following with 509 points. Herr Rieger, who had hitherto been an amateur, rode his first six-day race.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or the newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The People's Voice in Declaring War

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
The various "plans" for "the prevention of war" which have appeared in the Monitor, also the editorials on this subject, have proven very interesting reading matter. But not one of the "plans" which has been suggested contains any provision whereby the citizens of this country may decide for themselves as to whether they shall take an active part in war or not.

The Constitution of the United States stipulates that Congress shall have power to declare war. And while it is true that Congress is composed of men and women who have been chosen by a majority of the voters, yet that does not mean that they were elected with the consent of and for the purpose of declaring war. For the making of laws, which at some future time may be repealed, and the declaration of war, from which there is no appeal, are two entirely separate propositions, and a proposition which involves the lives and happiness of the people should be left to the decision of the people themselves.

The preamble to the Constitution provides for a government to "establish justice, . . . promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." And in carrying out this democratic form of government, perchance the following "plan," embodied as an amendment to the Constitution, would prove the most just and satisfactory to all.

Provided: That in the event of a (so-called) necessity for war, (for war is never a necessity) the question be submitted to the voters of this country, with the understanding that all voters, male or female, who voted for war, be required to give their services and their material possessions toward the prosecution of war; and that those who voted against entering into war be deprived of any means of profiteering, and be compelled to give their services and their material possessions toward the care and support of the children who had no voice in the matter.

This would cause those who wanted war to give all they had toward it; while those who did not favor entering into war would have the opportunity to care for those who had no voice in the decision. This would give each voter his or her individual right of choice, and yet make it necessary for each one to contribute life and possessions toward the maintenance and protection of the country.

F. C. P.

Denver, Colo.